The New-York Times.

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SUNDAY'S BATTLES.

A Four Hours' Fight Before Metz--The Victory Disputed.

The French Army Surprised While Crossing the Moselle.

Another Battle Reported Yesterday Won by the Prussians.

A Skirmish on Sunday at Toul.

Rumored Capitulation of Mulhouse and Besancon.

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FROM THE FRONT.

Great Battle on Sunday Before Metz—The Official Dispatches—Another Battle Yesterday—Reported Prussian Victory—Proclamation of Napoleon on Leaving Metz—Rumors from the Seat of War.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A battle was fought, yesterday, near Metz. Both parties claim the victory.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Last evening, at 8 o'clock, by order of the Government, all telegraphing throughout the French Empire was suspended. This morning, at 9 o'clock, these restrictions were again removed. The following important dispatch to the Empress EUGENIE is just made public:

LONGEVILLE, Aug. 14—10 P. M.

The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advance guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. When half of our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours, they were repulsed with great loss to them.
NAPOLEON.

An official dispatch states that the Corps of Gens. L'ADMIRAULT and DE CAEN were engaged in the combat at Metz, yesterday. Marshal BAZAINE was present. The enemy were repulsed after four hours' fighting. The troops are in fine spirits.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Queen of Prussia today received the following dispatch dated in the vicinity of Metz, Sunday evening:

A victorious combat occurred near Metz today, the troops of the First and Seventh Corps participating. I hasten to the scene of the conflict.
WILLIAM.

ANOTHER BATTLE YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 15—2 P. M.—A second pitched battle is reported as having occurred near Metz this morning, in which the Prussians were victorious. The Prussians have arrived at Vigneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges at Vigneul to check the rapid advance of the Germans.

NAPOLEON'S DEPARTURE FROM METZ.

METZ, Aug. 14—8:10 A. M.—The Prefect of Moselle telegraphs the following to the Minister of the Interior: The Emperor left today at 2 o'clock for Verdun, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving, his Majesty issued the following proclamation:

"On quitting you to fight the invaders, I confide to your patriotism the defense of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France, and I trust you will rival the army in loyalty and courage. I shall ever remember with gratitude the reception I have found within your walls, and I hope that in more joyous times I may be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct.'

[Verdun is situated on the Meuse, twenty-eight miles north of Bar-le-Duc, and is about thirty miles due west from Metz. It has a population of over 10,500, and is strongly fortified. In 1792 it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy. There is a cathedral in the place, a valuable public library and other important institutions. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in manufacturing woolen fabrics, wooden wares, nails, leather, liqueurs and confectionery.—ED. TIMES.]

M'MAHON'S WHEREABOUTS.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The *Monde* reports Marshal MCMAHON at Toul. The *Constitutionnel*, however, says he is at Nancy.

EDMOND ABOUT STILL MISSING.

EDMOND ABOUT is still missing, and it is feared he has been killed....The Emperor and the Prince Imperial have arrived at Verdun.

RUMORS.

Thirty thousand troops of Marshal MCMAHON'S corps, who were cut off from the French Army and believed to have fallen into the hands of the Prussians, have arrived at Strasbourg in safety. Twenty French citizens of Woerth have been shot by the Prussians in retaliation for the cruelties said to have been inflicted on wounded German prisoners. The City of Mulhouse is still in the hands of the French.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Great events are expected at Kiel immediately. Today the German troops hold Pont-a-Mousson.

PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

The Prussian general head-quarters last night, were at Herny, on the Metz and Saarbrück Railroad.

A Forbach Dispatch—The French Routed by Prussian Troops while Crossing the Moselle—The Fall of Mulhouse.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch was received here, today, from Forbach, which says that the French, while retreating to the west side of the Moselle, were attacked by the Prussians under Gen. STEINMETZ'S command. The French were thrown into great confusion, and, after a gallant stand, were routed by the Prussians. The slaughter was great.

MULHOUSE CAPTURED.

A dispatch received from Carlsruhe says the Prussians now occupy Mulhouse and Besancon. One hundred thousand of the Landwehr are crossing the frontier.

[Besançon is a very ancient town, and was a fortified place in the time of CÆSAR. There are many vestiges of the Roman Power still remaining, including a triumphal arch, an aqueduct and an amphitheatre. It is now very strongly fortified, and its citadel, which stands on a high rock, is regarded as impregnable. There is a gothic cathedral in the city, a royal college and several other important public edifices. The inhabitants number over 30,000, and are engaged chiefly in manufactures of watches, jewelry, porcelain, iron ware, carpets, &c. It is an important depot for the trade of the south, and is situated about 250 miles from Paris.—ED. TIMES.]

A Skirmish at Toul—A Prussian Force Driven Back—The Situation at Strasbourg—Bitche Not Yet Captured—The Capitulation on Nancy.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Sous-Prefect telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior from Toul, Aug. 14, at 7 P. M., as follows:

"Some Prussians were noticed near this town about 2 o'clock this afternoon. A reconnoissance was made by the *gendarmes* and cavalry, who came upon 200 Uhlans. Shots were exchanged; the *gendarmes* killed one and wounded two of the enemy. The latter summoned the town to surrender, but received a defiant refusal and then retired. The attitude of the populace is excellent. The members of the Mobile and National Guards hastened to the ramparts."

STRASBOURG.

Advices from the Rhine indicate that the enemy does not really intend to lay siege to Strasbourg, but merely to cut off its communications. For this purpose they blew up the bridges and railway to Basle. It is thought that the surrounding forces of the enemy are inconsiderable in number; it is only the alarm of the people which imagines the force to be greater than it actually is. The city is fully garrisoned and provisioned for a siege, and the supply of water is under the control of the authorities, and cannot be cut off.

BITSCHE.

A dispatch from Epinal, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, states that the town of Bitsche has not been captured, as had been supposed, but holds out against the Prussian troops who have been detached to besiege it.

NANCY.

The newspapers explain that Nancy was given up to the Prussians because it was an open city, and the French troops retired to Toul, which, being a fortified place, gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance.

PFALSBOURG.

Pfalsbourg, one of the frontier towns, still holds out, Prussian reports to the contrary notwithstanding....Arrivals from Metz report that the Prussians place administrative officials in every French village which is captured.

GERMAN MODE OF WARFARE.

Some newspapers here assert that the Prussians make the country people march in front of their advancing lines, so that the French troops may be forced to fire upon their countrymen when they attack the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Letters from the seat of war notice that it is the practice of the Prussians in an engagement to station sharpshooters on the right of each platoon, to pick off French officers. The French admit that the Prussians pay the country people for all supplies.

War News from Washington—The Retreat from Metz Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The acting Secretary of State, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, yesterday received a dispatch from Minister BANCROFT at Berlin announcing the retrograde movement of the French from Metz and the line of the Moselle toward the line of the Marne.

Official dispatches received today from our Consulate at Paris by Mr. DAVIS say that gold is rapidly going up and paper of all kinds depreciating. Nothing has been received at the State Department from Minister WASHBURNE since Saturday. Both Germans and French here are intensely excited over the afternoon dispatches announcing another battle. The activity of the German sympathizers continues. The steamer of Saturday took out five Baltimore Physicians who have received appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in the Prussian Army. Two of these served in the Union and two in the rebel Army in our late war. All the vessels at sea bound to Baltimore at the time of the breaking out of the war between France and Prussia have succeeded in reaching port except the ship *Ocean*, which sailed from Bremen on June 22 and is now about due. There are now lying at Baltimore two steam-ships, two ships, three barks and three brigs, carrying the North German flag, with an aggregate of 8,630 tons.

PARIS.

Available Force for the Defense of the City—Riots at the Capital on Sunday—A Dangerous Conspiracy Discovered—Expulsion of German Families from the Country—The Telegraph in France.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The *Opinione Nationale* computes the force for the defense of Paris at 130,000 men. Six hundred guns are mounted. M. DURNY, recently the Minister of Public Instruction, has volunteered as a private in the French Army.

THE NEWS OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

Details of the battle on Sunday have not been received from Metz; but the first reports received last night of its favorable result created an immense sensation. Crowds went to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded particulars of the fight. All night masses of people marched through the boulevards and principal streets, shouting joyfully.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED—SERIOUS RIOTS.

The *Journal Officiel* reports the arrest, on the highway, of an individual in whose house were found a quantity of poignards, revolvers of large calibre, and ammunition. He was followed the night before last to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags, different rallying signals, a description of the troops occupying the forts surrounding the capital, and the *carte de visite* of a person in the service of the Sovereign now at war with France. On the afternoon of yesterday about 4 o'clock a band of from sixty to eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poignards, of exactly the same model as those previously seized, attacked the engine-house on the Boulevard Villetta. They attacked the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in the breast, and a fireman was very seriously wounded by three bullets. Four guns kept at the station were carried away. The policemen of the Nineteenth Arondissement, who ran to their aid, also received a volley. One fell, instantly dead, and others were seriously wounded. The physicians think there is little hope for the recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball from a revolver. The Police, led by their officers under the orders of the Commissary of the Police, arrested immediately the ringleader and four accomplices. The population co-operated, and full of enthusiasm, proceeded of its own accord to make other arrests. The guns taken from the firemen have been retaken, weapons abandoned by the insurgents have also been seized, and a call to arms having been spontaneously made in the *quartier* a goodly number of the National Guards were got together, who, with the aid of the citizens, contributed toward the re-establishment of order. A squadron and a company of the Guard of Paris, which immediately arrived, were hailed with warm acclamations. The Sergeants de Ville also received the applause merited by their courage. The Commissary and agents of the Police have made great efforts to protect, from the public indignation, the individuals under arrest. They number about fifty in all. They were imprisoned in the depot of the Prefecture. During the evening two persons were also taken there whom a student pointed out on the Boulevard Saint Michael. They carried daggers identical with those seized on the Boulevard Villette. They offered resistance on being taken, and refused to answer the first questions put to them. After 5 o'clock the Boulevard Villette resumed its usual quiet. A crowd of from 3,000 to 4,000 persons continued to search for the rioters, and to manifest the highest indignation. At 6½ o'clock other parties made an attack on the sentries of the same station. Two were arrested by the National Guard, and were locked up in the barracks. The rioters will be brought before a Court-martial today. The Empress has sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the little girl who was killed last night.

PARIS, Aug. 15—Evening.—All the evening journals of Paris insist on the speedy punishment of the rioters of the Boulevard Villette. The public exasperation over the affair is intense. The Police in making arrests are assisted by the citizens.

GERMAN FAMILIES EXPELLED FROM PARIS.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. Many of these have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions have been opened for their relief in different parts of Germany.

TELEGRAPHIC REGULATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The French Administration have given notice that the transmission of all private telegrams, both for and through France, is now suspended. Messages for Spain and Portugal may be transmitted outside of France by way of the Falmouth and Gibraltar Cable.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French Government has removed its interdict on the use of the telegraph in France. Private telegrams may now be sent through and to all parts of the country with the exception of the following Departments: Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Vosges, Haut-Rhin, Haute-Marne, Meurthe, Marne, Meuse and Haute-Saône. The important towns in these Departments are Strasbourg, Nancy, Metz and Chalons-sur-Marne. Messages for other parts of France will be received as usual.

Opinions of the Recent Movements in Paris—The Corps Legislatif and the Emperor's Fete Day—Pere Hyacinthe as a Volunteer.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—*Le Temps* says the purpose of the last movement of the French forces is evident. The Prussians, numerically superior, wanted to interpose between our troops and their supplies. This was defeated by the movement of the French, who repulsed an attack intended to prevent their crossing the Moselle. Our forces will now take up a strong position and prepare for a great battle, which is ardently awaited by the entire army. Public confidence here as to the result of a pitched battle is very great....The Corps Legislatif was not in session today, having adjourned until tomorrow in honor of the Emperor's fête day.... Père HYACINTHE has volunteerd as a private in a regiment for the defense of Paris.

AN OBJECTIONABLE JOURNAL.

The *Opinion Nationale* is the paper referred to by the *Journal Officiel* as daring to question the condition of the armament and fortifications of Paris. The *Opinion* acknowledges the receipt of a note from the Minister of the Interior, but declines to discuss it, as the city is under martial law.

The French Press Still Defiant—Demand for Union in the Corps Legislatif—A Ministerial Council—The Orleans Princes.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Press in all parts of France resolutely denounces overtures for peace until the Prussians are driven from the soil.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF—UNITY DEMANDED.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a brief report of the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, says two useful projects of law were voted, but most of the session was spent in addressing needless questions to the Ministry and in sterile and irritating debate. The *Constitutionnel* adds that sometimes the Chamber gives proofs of unity and patriotism, and at others of the reverse. The present situation exacts sacrifices from all. Let the Deputies set aside their prejudices, however legitimate they may be. The action of the Chambers should give fresh strength to the nation. Surely none wish to increase its danger. We must avoid anything likely to raise the hopes of the enemy." ....The Senate has unanimously adopted the financial bills which originated in the Corps Legislatif.

ANOTHER COUNCIL AT THE TUILLERIES.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuilleries, this morning, at which the Empress presided. The *Gaulois* says M. DROUYN DE SHUYS has been offered, by the Empress Regent, the post of Ambassador at Vienna.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The Orleans Princes have as yet received no reply from the Emperor to their tender of services in the French Army. They are still in England. A report which was circulated through the city that Prussian spies had spiked cannon on the walls of Paris is pronounced false by the Minister of War, who authorizes the statement that the fortifications are in excellent order.

Disturbances at Marseilles and Lyons—The Latter City in a State of Defense—Arrest of Spies at Toulon.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Disturbances of a serious character have occurred at Marseilles and Lyons. Crowds collected in the streets shouting "Abas L'Empereur." Three persons were killed. A great deal of rebellious feeling is manifested, and fears are entertained of trouble today.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Parties have been brought before a Council of War, at Marseilles, for circulating false news....Lyons has been put in a state of defense.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Two Prussian spies have been arrested in Toulon. One was taken in the act of examining the vessels of war.

ENGLISH WAR NOTES.

The Times on the Situation—German Naval Jubilee at Falmouth—Carlotta's Return to Reason—Eugenie—Prince Murat Preparing for Reverses—The Prince Royal of Prussia Decorated—General Items.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The *Times* of today thus states the situation: "France, dependent on the army, sees its foremost corps, through blundering, driven back on the reserves, though only the first line of the Germans has been engaged. The French show a desire to rely upon cavalry in modern warfare. Dr. RUSSELL describes a charge of the Eighth Cuirassiers on the Eightieth Prussian Infantry. When the French were at a distance of one hundred yards they were exterminated by the Prussian fire."

NAVAL NOTES.

Thirty German ships, which have taken refuge in the port of Falmouth, had a procession around the harbor on Saturday to the music of bands, and with a general display of flags. Ten days, and not fifteen, as at first reported, have been accorded neutral ships to quit German blockaded ports.

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

It is said the reason of the Ex-Empress CARLOTTA has been reawakened by the great events now transpiring on the Continent. She manifests the deepest interest in the war.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Private letters from Paris describe the Empress as sadly changed and worn by heavy days and sleepless nights. The *Scotsman* affirms that the Prince Imperial is in London. Prince MURAT, who was with Marshal MCMAHON in the battle of Woerth, has brought his family to England and returned to the front.

PRUSSIA'S PRINCE ROYAL.

The Prince Royal of Prussia, for his victory at Wissembourg, has received the Order of the Iron Crown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the French correspondents have returned to Paris, no opportunity being afforded them of observing operations in the field. The sale and circulation of English and Belgian journals is now prohibited in Paris. It is reported from Paris that as the first panic over reverses to the French Army disappears, confidence is returning. TOM TAYLOR writes to the Manchester *Guardian* from the Continent that England may renew her offer of mediation with a better prospect of success, now that battles have been fought. A dispatch from Cologne states that the Germans would have been compelled to leave Paris by the odious and hostile behavior of their French fellow-workmen without an order from the Government.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

Victor Emmanuel Released From His Promise—No Aid for France from Italy or Denmark—Austria—Rumored Peace Movement.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The *Gaulois* reports that VICTOR EMMANUEL wrote a long letter to NAPOLEON, saying: "I gave you my word and am ready to keep it; but I must tell you, should I leave Italy I may never re-enter it." The *Gaulois* adds that the Emperor released the King from his promise. Prince NAPOLEON is reported at Florence. *Le Presse* gives up all hopes of armed assistance from Italy, where the Garibaldians are doing everything in their power to turn the minds of the people against the nation which so chivalrously aided them in their hour of need.

THE FEELING IN ROME.

Advices from Rome represent that the soldiers of the Legion d'Antibes are anxious to join the armies of France. The French residents are much affected by the news of reverses; but the clerical authorities and partisans of the Pope seem to rejoice, and flock to the new Prussian Legation, where they are received with unusual favor.

DENMARK.

Le Presse admits that the mission of the Duke DE CADORE to Denmark appears to have failed, and quotes the statement of a British journal that King CHRISTIAN declined to receive him through the pressure of England and Russia.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—The Austrian Government denies having moved troops to the Transylvania frontier, as has recently been reported.

RUMORS OF INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Aug. 15—Midnight.—Rumors are renewed of an intervention of the Powers to bring about an armistice between Prussia and France, but are scouted as chimerical.

German Rejoicings in San Francisco—The Prussian and French Aid Funds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The wildest enthusiasm prevailed among the Germans here last night over the war news. The German Sanitary Fund reached $30,000. The French Fund has reached over $20,000.

German Meeting in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 15.—A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of German citizens was held here to-night, at which resolutions expressing sympathy with Prussia and making provisions for the aid of the widows and orphans were adopted, a committee was appointed to connect the meeting with the Central Committee, of New-York. Mr. HANNEWINKEL, the North German Consul presided. Several patriotic addresses were delivered. There is great rejoicing over the reported Prussian victory at Metz.

The Situation North and South.

Should the sudden and unexpected advance made by the Prussians from the extreme southeastern point of the French frontier along the valley of the Doubs be confirmed, it will be found even more important as affecting the safety of the capital than the late movements on the Moselle. Up to this time we have been very imperfectly informed as to the strength of the troops of Baden with their probable reinforcements from North and South Germany that were posted along the Rhine above Strasbourg. It appears evident that the siege of that fortress has only been prosecuted as a feint to withdraw attention from more important operations. For some time past a large body of troops must apparently have been quietly in course of mobilization near the Swiss frontier, and must have crossed the Rhine opposite Mulhouse. As we have on a previous occasion explained, this city is of considerable importance, both as a rich manufacturing centre and as placing an army at the opening of a line of communication which, by a natural series of valleys traversed by highways and railroads, leads direct to Paris. Fully twenty-five miles beyond Mulhouse is situated the strong fortress of Belfort, and it might naturally be supposed that any advance of the Prussians in the line indicated must necessarily involve an attempt to gain possession of this point. It is the absence of any such intelligence, and the fact that Besançon, which the Prussians are reported to have taken, is fifty miles further on, following the course of the same valley, than Belfort, and consequently seventy-five miles at least from Mulhouse that renders the simultaneous announcement of their capture somewhat improbable.

The continued holding out of Pfalsbourg in the Vosges, and Bitsche in the northern frontier, can only at this stage of operations be deemed points of secondary importance. As we yesterday anticipated Verdun forms the upper termination of the new line of defense to be formed on the Meuse. Where the southern point will be is not yet quite apparent, since for reasons elsewhere given, we imagine that Toul has been evacuated by the troops who marched there from Nancy. It will, in all probability, be found that Commercy will be the centre round which MCMAHON and FAILLY will rally their forces. This town is situated on the left bank of the Meuse, about twenty-five miles south from Verdun, and though not now a fortified position, is admirably situated for being easily defended. Its position as the only point on the Meuse from which railroad communication with Paris can be kept open, will necessitate, in any case, a powerful body of troops being posted there. Should it be found possible or desirable to make a decided stand on the line of the Meuse, there can be little doubt that Commercy will receive the first brunt of the Prussian attack, since its possession would enable them to isolate Verdun as completely as they have now isolated Metz, and there could then be but the choice left to the French between a pitched battle or a final retreat upon Chalons-sur-Marne or Paris. The rapidity of the latest Prussian movements fully warrant us in expecting from this and other points a series of important events during the next few days.

A Vote of Thanks to the Germans in America.

The North German Consul-General at this port has received the following vote of thanks from Germany to the Germans of this country for their sympathy with their native land, and the collections they are making for the German victims of the European war:

Your warm sympathy and active help in the frivolous war with which an insolent enemy is invading us, has truly benefited us in our hearts. When you left your native homes, you transfered the penates of patriotism to your new country. There, in the land of freedom, great by WASHINGTON'S deeds, hallowed by the martyr blood of the noble, inflexible LINCOLN, you have not lost the feeling of communion with us, your German brethren on this side of the ocean. In glaring flames of enthusiasm for your native land, you rise against the same Cæsarism which stretched forth its hand for Mexico, which protected the hydra of rebellion in your country, as much as it could do so, and which now intends to enrich the peaceful banks of the beautiful River Rhine with blood. Thanks to you for this love, this enthusiasm, dear compatriots. Across the ocean we reach to you, in German faithfulness, the brotherly hand. Three cheers for the common mother! Three cheers for Germania! Three cheers for the daughter, bright with freedom! Three cheers for America! Thus resolved at Cologne on the Rhine, the 26th of July, 1870, with unanimous, enthusiastic applause, by a mass-meeting, held at the Gertrudenhof.
BESSEL, President.
HAUCK, Secretary.

German Patriotic Aid Society.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City met at Liederkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, last evening, Mr. HUGO WESENDONK presiding, and Mr. C. PETRASCH acting as Secretary. As the required number of delegates (thirty) for forming a permanent organization were not present, that matter was postponed to another meeting, to be held on Monday next. Mr. EMIL SAUER, acting Treasurer during the illness of Mr. BISSINGER, made the following financial report:

Total amount of subscriptions up to yesterday	$62,957 84
Not yet paid in	5,830 00
Total amount received	$57,127 84
Paid for passages of surgeons sent to the German army	2,676 00
Paid for collection-books, printing, &c	635 50
Handed over to the North German Consul-General at this port, to be sent to Germany	50,000 00
Cash on hand	121 10
Deposit in the German-American Bank of this City	3,695 24
Total	$57,127 84

The Chairman stated that the money was sent by the North German Consul-General at this port to the Central Commission at Berlin for the aid of German wounded soldiers and for the support of the families of German soldiers fallen during the present European war. It was resolved that the Executive Committee of the Society distribute as many collection-books as possible, and that the collection lists published by the Society contain not only the names of contributing societies, but of all individual subscribers. It was also resolved that the General Committee invite the Germans of this City to organize ward patriotic aid societies as far as not yet done. The meeting then adjourned.

The Prussian Programme—A Prophetic Toast by the Crown Prince.

The *Opinion Nationale* tells the following anecdote as appropriate to the time. Whether authentic or not, its prophecy is in a fair way to be realized:

"It was about the end of April, 1867, at the time when the Luxembourg affair had assumed a decidedly warlike aspect. A half dozen of persons of high rank, chiefly Generals, were dining at Berlin, at a Prince's table. In drinking the champagne, war was spoken of; it was considered as inevitable. 'Well, gentlemen,' said the Prince, rising, 'let us drink to Prussia with this good French wine. We want six weeks to mobilize our army and mass it on the Saar; one month to pass over French bodies, enter Paris, there dictate peace and raise the contribution of war! The plan is capital! We shall have returned by the opening of the hunting season!'"

The Twenty-second Ward Germans and the War.

The Germans of the Twenty-second Ward held a meeting last night at Washington Hall, in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-eighth street, for the purpose of raising funds to help their wounded countrymen, and to assist the widows and orphans of the soldiers who die in battle. FREDERICK KEMPF occupied the chair, and ULRICH BISHOP was appointed Treasurer. There was considerable discussion concerning the collecting and disposals of money, and it was finally decided to appoint an Executive Committee of seven, with power to distribute subscription-books to reliable citizens, for whom the Committee would be responsible. Money thus collected will be given to the Treasurer once a week, who will in turn give it to the German Consul, taking a receipt for the same. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee: Col. R. F. Waupshal, R. Tautphœus, E. Koch, Dr. Edward Bode, Charles Mack, Robert Greenenthal, Wm. Egers. So far the Association has been very successful, and has already collected over $400.

German War Meeting at Union Hill, N. J.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting of German citizens was held at Union Hill, on Saturday. Although the day was stormy there was a large attendance, representing the townships of Weehawken, Union, North Bergen and West Hoboken. A number of prominent speakers were present, among whom were Gov. SALOMON and Dr. KUDLICH. The speakers were repeatedly cheered, and a patriotic poem read by Mr. FRED GERHARD was enthusiastically applauded. "Was ish des Deutschen Vaterland," was sung by the singing club, Leidertafel, whose services had been volunteered, and a collection amounting to $1,100 was taken for the benefit of the widows and orphans of German soldiers, and to aid the wounded. Mr. HOLLMAN was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and after singing "Die Wacht am Rhein," the meeting adjourned at a late hour.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

Debate in the British House of Commons—The Belgian Guarantee and the Projected Treaty.

During the debate on the Enlistment Act, in the British House of Commons, on Monday, Aug. 1, Mr. DISRAELI rose, according to notice to call attention to the position of this country with reference to the European war, and, first, by way of justification for his interposition, he said that, having witnessed the outbreak of several great wars during his Parliamentary career, he had noticed that much injury had been done by the reserve and silence observed by the House of Commons on such occasions, which, instead of assisting and strengthening the hands of the Government, had embarrassed it. Declining to discuss the ephemeral and evanescent pretexts of the war, which would have been disgraceful in the eighteenth century, and could not now seriously influence the conduct of any body of men, he pointed out that its real causes were to be gathered from the public declarations of the leading statesmen on both sides, such as M. ROUHER and M. BISMARCK, and the Blue-book showed that vast ambitions were stirring in Europe, and subtle schemes were being devised which had brought about this war, and might produce other events of the utmost importance. After some remarks on the treaties guaranteeing Belgium and Luxemburg—of the former of which he said it was negotiated by distinguished Liberals, and was in accordance with the traditional policy of England—Mr. DISRAELI reminded the House that at the treaty of Vienna we had guaranteed to Prussia her Saxon provinces. That engagement, he contended, ought to have given us an overpowering influence with Prussia; but Russia had undertaken a similar guarantee—and Russia, too, was as anxious to be neutral as we—and in this coincidence he discerned a means by which, from the joint action of these two Powers, peace might be restored. The policy of England should be an armed neutrality, and at the proper time she might step in, and, in conjunction with Russia, exercise the most considerable effect on the course of public affairs. This led him to consider whether our armaments were in such a position as to enable us to take that line, and to require from the Government more complete information as to the strength of our fleet and of our army, the condition of our stores, the progress made in the fortifications, insisting that at a crisis like the present no effort should be spared to put the country in a position of complete security. Lord GRANVILLE, having but just moved to the Foreign Office, was of course taken by surprise, but Mr. GLADSTONE must necessarily have been perfectly well informed as to what was impending; and Mr. DISRAELI professed himself unable to understand how the Prime Minister could have reconciled it with his duty to sanction such extensive reductions of our naval and military establishments. His object, however, was rather to warn than to reproach, and he earnestly urged the House to profit by the lessons of the Crimean War, which might have been prevented had England spoken out at the right moment. We had then as strong a Government as the present, but the House of Commons maintained a reserve, and there followed discordant councils, infirmity of action, and, finally, war. If the Government spoke to foreign Powers with that firmness which could only arise from a due appreciation of their duty and a determination to perform it, Mr. DISRAELI predicted that England would not be involved in the war, and her influence, combined with that of Russia, might lead to the speedy restoration of peace. But, above all, England ought to declare in a manner not to be mistaken that she would maintain her treaty engagements, and thereby secure the rights of independent nations.

Mr. GLADSTONE commenced with a confession that the particular incident out of which the war had arisen had taken him by surprise, though, of course, he was perfectly aware of the state of feeling of which that incident was a symptom. He next sketched rapidly the steps taken by the Government to preserve peace. During the negotiations our position had been that of a mediator—our attitude now was neutrality; but not an "armed neutrality"—a phrase which he strongly deprecated as having an historical significance totally opposed to the friendly disposition which we ought to preserve toward both belligerents. But he agreed that our neutrality ought to be accompanied with adequate measures of defense; that it ought to be what he called a "secure neutrality." As to the suggestion of joint action with Russia, he merely said that he saw no objection to joining not only with one, but all the neutral Powers for the restoration of peace; but he differed entirely from Mr. DISRAELI'S idea of the claim which the Saxon guarantee gave us. The dissolution of the German Confederation and the recent aggrandizement of Prussia had destroyed its binding force, and we could not have advanced it without involving ourselves in the responsibilities of war. Describing next the attitude of the Government with regard to the future, he said that the "Projected Treaty" was considered by the Government to be a most important document, giving a serious shock to public confindence, and we ought to feel indebted to those who brought it to light. The Government had taken the whole circumstances attending it into consideration, and the propositions they meant to make to the House in their opinion met the necessity of the case and were calculated to establish perfect confidence and security. Having explained the various steps the Government had taken to maintain neutrality, he warmly defended it against Mr. DISRAELI'S charge of undue reduction of the services. In every reduction they had made real strength, and efficiency had been increased. We had 80,000 soldiers at home, there was a considerable Channel fleet afloat, the armament for the forts was ready, the supply of arms of precision was adequate, and stores were in excellent order. The House, to some extent, must rely on the responsibility of the Government; but he assured it that they were deeply sensible of the discredit of weakening the power of this country, and that, having made the most careful inquiries, they would take up and maintain that dignified position which would enable us at the proper time to interfere for the restoration of peace.

Mr. OSBORNE complained that the Prime Minister had exhausted the whole fund of official reserve, particularly in regard to the guarantee of Belgian neutrality, and this reserve, he predicted, would be misunderstood abroad. He quite approved Mr. DISRAELI'S phrase "armed neutrality," for he did not believe the people of this country were so soft as to feel much sympathy for either of the two parties who had just been caught trifling with their most solemn engagements. And what if, after a battle or two, they should make it up at the expense of Belgium? He suggested that we should ask Russia and Austria whether they were prepared to stand by their engagements, and come before the world boldly with a declaration that if supported by them we would regard an infraction of the treaty of 1831 as a *casus belli*. This, he predicted, would have more effect than avoiding all discussion of the subject, and he pressed the Government, therefore, to make some further declarations as to the course they meant to pursue. Mr. OSBORNE dilated with his usual force on the position of nullity to which we had been reduced, by our policy of over-parsimony, and among other measures called for an immediate embodiment of 200,000 militia.

Sir H. BULWER shared in Mr. DISRAELI'S wonder that anybody could be surprised by this war, for every man not blinded by official information must have seen for some years a train of gunpowder stretching from Paris to Berlin, ready to be exploded by an accidental spark. Discussing the projected treaty, Sir HENRY expressed his disbelief of its having been sanctioned by the Emperor, and he attributed it rather to M. BENEDETTI'S diplomacy; but it was within his knowledge that the same offer had been made to Prussia by France before the ink of the Treaty of 1831 was dry. The only mode of securing the observance of treaties was the ability to enforce them, to proclaim that you will defend them, and to have allies on whom you can count. But our measures should not be taken in such a manner as to produce an impression that we were bent on war, when our object really was peace. There should, however, be no mystery as to our intentions.

Battles Between France and Prussia in the Past—On What Side the Victory Lay.

The following list of battles which have taken place between French and Prussian forces in the last two centuries, is furnished by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*:

PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

1.	1706..Turin	Prussians and Austrians
2.	1709..Malplaquet	Prussians, English and Austrians.
3.	1757..Rossbach	Prussians.
4.	1758..Crefeld	Prussians.
5.	1759..Minden	Prussians.
6.	1813..Grossbeeren	Prussians.
7.	1813..Dennewitz	Prussians.
8.	1813..Katsbach	Prussians.
9.	1813..Hagelsberg	Prussians.
10.	1813..Kulm	Prussians, Russians and Austrians.
11.	1813..Wartenburg	Prussians.
12.	1813..Leipsic	Prussians and Allies.
13.	1814..Brienne (la Rathiere)	Prussians.
14.	1814..Laon	Prussians and Allies.
15.	1814..Craoum	Prussians and Allies.
16.	1814..Arcis sur Aube	Prussians and Allies.
17.	1814..Montmartre	Prussians and Allies.
18.	1815..Waterloo	English and Prussians.
19.	1815..Wavre	Prussians.
20.	1815..Quatre Bras	English and Prussians.

FRENCH VICTORIES.

1.	1792..Valmy	Prussians and Allies.
2.	1806..Jena and Auerstadt	Prussians.
3.	1807..Friedland	Prussians and Russians.
4.	1813..Lutzen	Prussians and Russians.
5.	1814..Montmirail	Prussians.
6.	1814..Monterou	Prussians and Allies.

UNDECIDED BATTLES.

1.	1807..Eylau	Prussians and Russians.
2.	1813..Bautzen	Prussians and Russians.
3.	1815..Ligny	Prussians and Russians.
4.	1813..Dresden	No Prussians.

WAR NOTES.

It is said that Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN has arranged an elaborate system of telegraphic communication with all the stations along the Prussian coast. A portion of the French fleet having appeared off Skagen on Friday, the General was informed of the circumstance from various quarters within a few seconds.

The *Gaulois* gives a list of the Danish fleet, which it hopes will ere long co-operate with the French. It consists of one screw-steamer of 300-horse power and sixty-four guns; five frigates, averaging from thirty-two to fifty-six guns; one corvette, armour-clad, of fifteen guns; three corvettes of twelve guns; seven iron gunboats of two guns.

The following is a translation of a communication received by Lord GRANVILLE from the French Ambassador relative to passports during the war:

LONDON, Aug. 1.—M. LE COMTE: The Emperor's Government has decided, in consequence of existing circumstances, that the formality of the passport should be universally re-established during the war, as regards every foreign traveler desiring to leave or to enter French territory. I have the honor to notify to your Excellency this decision, which is justified in the interests of British subjects themselves, as well as by considerations of public safety. The Emperor's Government, as your Excellency is aware, although it consented, at the request of a certain number of foreign States, mutually to suppress the formality of the passport, expressly reserved the right of re-establishing it when circumstances required. Receive, &c.,
(Signed,) LAVALETTE.

The Workmen's Peace Committee of London have issued an address to the workingmen of Europe, deprecating the present war as destructive of the best interests of all laboring men. In reference to the belligerents they say: "We call upon these two potentates, if they mean what they say, to sheath at once the sword, refer their disputes to arbitration, disband their armies, and give peace to Europe and to the world. At the same time we call upon and implore the peoples of France and Germany, in order to enable their rulers to realize these, their peace-loving professions, to insist upon the abolition of standing armies as both the source and means of war, nurseries of vice, and locust-consumers of the fruits of useful industry."

The Berlin journals, under the heading of "The Last Affair," publish the following: "Yesterday, at 7½ in the morning, the needle-gun furnished a new proof of its superiority over the chassepot. Six sharpshooters of the Seventeenth of the Mecklenburg landwehr stopped, at a distance of 1,800 metres, the whole crops of Marshal MCMAHON, which was debouching from Sarreguemines. After a well-sustained fire our men, noticing that it was dinner-time, sat down by common accord. During their meal, which lasted about twenty-five minutes, they saw the French bullets fall harmless at their feet. Not a soup-tin was touched, but the object of this reconnoitring expedition was fully attained. The six men disappeared."

It is stated that the Prussians have laid a regular network of torpedoes along their Baltic coast, and at the mouths of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe. Both classes of torpedo are said to be in use, the charge being in general dynamite, which is a fearfully explosive material. Many of these torpedoes are believed to be mechanical, and exceedingly dangerous to both friends and foes. Others are arranged on the ordinary electrical principle, and are perfectly safe except when the electrical communications are established. Thus the navigation of the coast, with its rivers and harbors, is quite open to the friendly ship. The merchantman may safely steer over and among the hidden mines; yet the next moment, by the mere turn of a key, the channel may be effectually closed to the pursuer. The torpedo is the war-ship's *bête noir*. The proudest iron-clad that ever floated is powerless against these submerged volcanoes.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Reports of Scenes and Movements.

The First Battle at Saarbruck--How the War Affects Belgium--Reception of the Emperor at Metz--The French Delay Explained--From Cologne to Berlin.

SAARBRUCK.

First General Engagement of the Campaign—Capture and Destruction of Saarbruck—The Prince Imperial—Advantages of Saarbruck—Care of the Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

The French capital, although not the immediate seat of action in the great military and strategic operations of the Franco-Prussian war, proves to be at present what it has always been in other circumstances of national or international moment, the principal centre of information with regard to important movements of the chiefs who direct the destinies of the nation. The correspondents who still remain at the head-quarters of the army are kept under a system of terrorism which effectually paralyzes their efforts to obtain authentic intelligence. This is proved by the fact that a writer from Metz, yesterday, who, notwithstanding that the Emperor had left that place during the morning, accompanied by his son, the Prince Imperial, to take command of the French troops in an attack upon a Prussian position, was entirely unable to obtain more than the vaguest of rumors with regard to the action which was taking place within a short day's march (old style) of the place from whence he was writing. I can only, with all the members of the Paris Press, deplore this secret system, which every one hopes to see abandoned as the war progresses. My own sources of information are of unquestionable authenticity, and the TIMES' correspondents on the Prussian side are favored with extraordinary facilities, so that American readers will have an opportunity of following the varying phases of the war from two points of view essentially distinct.

DESTRUCTION OF SAARBRUCK.

The first victory, the details of which had not been made public at Metz late yesterday afternoon, was announced on the boulevards before 6 o'clock. The news created the wildest excitement, as may be supposed—especially as a disposition to cavil at the delay in the onward movements of the army had begun to exhibit itself for a day or two previous. The Emperor, Prince Imperial and Gen. FROSSARD left Metz at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, took command of the troops on the frontier, and led them against Saarbrück, a small town occupied by a Prussian garrison, at a few miles distant from Forbach, (occupied by the French.) The engagement began at 11 o'clock, and lasted only two hours. The effects of the French *mitrailleuse* is described as frightfully formidable, mowing down everything before it. The French troops bore down with such fierce rapidity upon the enemy's forces that the loss of the former is insignificant. The Prussian loss is considerable, and the once picturesque and flourishing town is a heap of ruins.

NAPOLEON AND HIS SON.

The Emperor directed the manœuvres of the troops in person accompanied everywhere by the Prince Imperial. The first impulse of the Emperor in taking his son with him to the war was regarded as a most heroic one, and made a most favorable impression upon the public, but the coolness and intrepidity evinced by one so young has aroused enthusiastic admiration for him.

The Emperor did not lead his son to battle, that he might prepare to be a great military leader, but to teach him the great lesson of self-command and coolness necessary in all conditions of life, and still more so in that of Sovereign of a great nation. The Empress, who has been almost inconsolable since the departure of the Emperor and the Prince, was greatly affected by the receipt of the telegram announcing the victory. She has been with difficulty persuaded to take any exercise, but last evening she walked in the reserved portion of the Park of St. Cloud, accompanied by her nieces. At 5 P. M. yesterday, while the inhabitants of Metz were indulging in speculations as to the truth or falsehood of the rumors of an engagement, the Emperor returned to his quarters, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, and employed himself at once in writing the foregoing dispatch.

RESULTS OF THE SUCCESS.

The official returns at the Ministry of the Interior, this moning, state that Saarbrück has not been occupied by the French. It is an open town of about 10,000 inhabitants. After the battle the Prussians retired to the heights opposite to those taken by the French. The advantages obtained by the French in this first affair, though seemingly of minor importance, are in reality very great. The road leading to the Rhine is on the right, and that leading to Treves—one of the strategic posts of the Prussian Army—on the left of the position occupied by the French, who thus have secured a footing in the enemy's country. In addition to these military advantages, is that of having by a *coup de main* obtained possession of the most valuable coal fields of the Continent. It was expected by Prussia that these coal fields would furnish an inexhaustible supply during the war, and they were especially counted on for the use of the gun-boats on the Rhine. With the certainly of these resources, Prussia endeavored to have coals added to the list of articles contraband of war in a special treaty with the other Powers. The Prussian Government attached great importance to the holding of the valley of the Saar, but the General in command of Saarbrück at the commencement of the war not estimating its proper value, left it with but a very small garrison. This false manœuvre brought upon the General the loss of his command. Another General, with a very imposing force, was dispatched in his place. Even this force, however, did not avail against the French attack.

THE TOWN.

Saarbrück, being a frontier town, has been subject more than once to the fortunes of war. For five hundred years it formed a part of the possessions of the Dukes of NASSAU, but in 1797 it was ceded to France by the Treaty of Luneville, (the same which decided that the Rhine was the legitimate boundary of the country.) But the peace of 1815 restored Saarbrück to Prussia.

A RAILROAD CORPS.

An Imperial decree issued a little more than a week since, called for the formation of a Railroad Corps, to be attached to the army, the duties of which consist in repairing the railroads torn up by the enemy, in taking charge of those captured, &c. The Eastern Railroad Company has already organized a battalion of 800 picked men, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., &c., commanded by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company, with forty other officers. The uniform adopted is that worn by the "*Garde Nationale Mobile*." Forty wagons full of the materials requisite have already been sent on to Metz to be ready at the first call.

THE MILITARY AMBULANCES.

The first military ambulance is to leave Paris to-morrow. It is at present [illegible] the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, and attracts numberless visitors. It consists of a large tent, in which twenty-four beds are ranged neatly, with their blankets and pillows, as if ready for immediate use; seven covered spring carriages, and another carriage of a different construction, in which are suspended beds for the desperately wounded. A whole arsenal of surgical instruments, as well as cases of lint, linen bandages—in fact, everything needful for the treatment of the wounded. This ambulance belongs to the International Society for taking care of the sick and wounded on the battle-field. The badge of its members is the same adopted by our own Sanitary Commission—a red cross on a white ground.

VIEWS FROM BELGIUM.

First Alarm of the Authorities—Preparations to Ship Bullion and Crown Jewels—Incidents of Travel—No Indications of War—Belgium Essentially French—English Neutrality as Viewed on the Continent—Famine in Rhenish Prussia—The War Fever in France and Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRUSSELS, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

I have never written you a letter from Belgium, and one reason is that I have never been here before. But *la ville de Bruxelles* is worth seeing; a compact Paris, and in many respects quite beyond any idea I had formed of it. To England the interest of the war centres in Belgium. The English Government and volunteers have given too many promises to defend the independence of this country not to feel very nervous at the prospect of being called upon to fulfill them. So I came over to see how the Belgians feel about it. There were some signs of panic at first. The bank sent its bullion to Antwerp for safety, and shipment, if necessary, and the King, it is said, sent his crown jewels and plate to England, where, in certain contingencies, he would find his own residence, like so many others. Brussels is also the capital city, nearest the gathering armies, and one of the centres of European intelligence.

RETURNING FRENCH AND GERMANS.

So, after consulting with my chief, who is recruiting his energies at Bonchurch, the prettiest sea-side resort in the Isle of Wight, I got my passport and took the Saturday night mail express at Charing Cross. There were not many passengers, and these nearly all Frenchmen and a few theatrical-looking ladies, for Paris, and Germans for Fatherland, whose business must have been very urgent to induce them to take so dear a route, for the train is first-class only, and speed costs money. In the carriage with me was an English woman, anxious about the possibilities of getting to Leipsic, and I tried to comfort her. "You have only the French and German armies in your way," I said, "and the French have started for Berlin and the Germans for Paris. There are some obstacles in the way of both, but a few days may remove them. If the Germans go to Paris, it is a short distance, and they will soon be out of your way; and if the French go to Berlin you can follow them as far as you are going." She felt *so* comforted.

DISCUSSION WITH A GERMAN.

Opposite me sat a tall, fine-looking German about fifty years old, who had lost his right arm, and who spoke the best English I ever heard from a foreigner. It was only when he became a little excited about the war that the slightest German peculiarity was noticeable. He was going to Berlin, but had no notion of following the French Army. He was burning with wrath against "that fellow—the Emperor—who," he said, "had outraged Europe by causing this war." If he had caused it, I said, I could not see that the King of Prussia or his Minister had said one word, or done one thing to prevent it. "What could they do," said the irate Teuton, "after the outrageous insult at Ems?" The French also complain of being insulted, said I, and in any case, the bad manners of one or two individuals ought not to plunge two great nations and perhaps all Europe in war. He was sure that the sympathies of the whole world were with Germany. I could not see that the conduct of Prussia for the past few years, toward Denmark, Austria, Hanover, Frankfort, &c., was likely to give her the sympathies even of Germany. In my cool way of looking at both sides of the quarrel, I seemed to him an enemy, and the conversation soon ceased, for war, like a sharp sword, divides people who are not engaged in it. Besides the material fighting with needle-guns and Chassepots, there comes a much broader spiritual warfare.

NO SIGNS OF WAR.

At Dover we divided—the French taking the Calais boat, the Germans that for Ostend. I took the shorter sea route by Calais, and all might have done so, for no question of nationality was made when we landed on French territory, and no passport was demanded. The only sign of war at midnight in Calais was a party of sailors on a vessel in the harbor singing the Marseillaise in chorus. I did not see one soldier in France or Belgium until I arrived at Brussels. I could not see much in the portion of France through which we passed at first, for the night was very dark, but at 4 o'clock in the morning on the great fertile plain of Lille, men were working in the harvest fields, securing a heavier crop of wheat than I have seen in England. At the Belgium frontier I expected to see some display of force and some assertion of nationality. There was not the least. We stopped at a station, and the passengers and their luggage were taken in at one door, and went out at another, but my baggage was quietly chalked without a key being turned, and the word passport was not mentioned. Not one soldier to be seen—only the politest of Custom-house officers. And we went on all the way in the same train in which we left Calais.

BRUSSELS A FRENCH CITY.

Every hour has shown me how the two countries—France and Belgium—are united together. There is no difference of language or people. Brussels is as French as Paris. There is a Flemish newspaper here, and a few of the bills posted on the walls are in both languages, and there are occasionally Flemish sermons in the churches, but the whole appearance of the place is French, and I cannot find in the Belgian newspapers any signs of enmity to France, and certainly not the slightest indication of sympathy with Prussia.

POSITION OF BELGIUM.

A majority of the people of Belgium wish to preserve their nationality and independence, no doubt. So did the people of Saxony, Hanover, and I presume, of every little German State. This war, with its hot blasts and heavy blows, may weld them all together. The Emperor may succeed in doing what so many statesmen have failed to do—making a United Germany. But Belgium, between France and Prussia, has been like the African traveler on the bank of a river, attacked at the same instant by a crocodile and a tiger. The traveler springs aside, and the tiger springs into the open mouth of the crocodile. You can take your choice as to which is the tiger and which is the crocodile, as also as to what will be the end of their contest with each other. It is on the cards that the crocodile chews up the tiger and then comes for the traveler.

THE GUARANTEE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The position of England is a very curious one. The Belgians distrust her. They have very little faith in her will or ability to save them. Her military preparations are tardy, and even with her powerful navy she has made no display of force. The least she could have done was to send a fleet of iron-clads to guard the Belgian coast. But will England act without the other Powers which joined with her to guarantee Belgium independence? It is evident that the Belgians believe that Prussia has been willing that France should take Belgium as the price of consenting to the absorption of Southern Germany. Prussia says the proposition came from France. France says it came from Prussia; but France alone claims the merit of having rejected it. It is admitted that there were French diplomatists who favored the project; but the Emperor rejected it, perhaps to keep friends with England.

ENGLISH OPPOSITION TO FRANCE.

And when France has done so much for this purpose, it is hard to find nearly the whole English Press against her. There are, I believe, but two daily papers in London, with the exception of some French journals printed there, which show sympathy or even fairness toward France. You will have seen the bitter caricatures of the Emperor in the comic papers. They show the popular feeling. The French see and feel it. It is war against France, and it is a kind of war which, if France is now successful, may lead to something very uncomfortable in the future.

ENGLISH IDEAS OF NEUTRALITY.

But this newspaper war upon France does not in the least satisfy Germany. "Does England," they ask, "want another *Alabama* question? England gives us words, but she supplies France with coal, horses and even guns and munitions of war." Birmingham is busy making breech-loaders for the French to use against Germany. The factories of Leeds are at work for France. "Is this what you mean by neutrality?" ask the outraged Germans, and they feel such conduct to be heartless and barbarous. So the Belgians distrust England, and the French and Germans hate her, because she gives her sympathies to one and her coal, horses and guns to the other; just as in the American war she sympathized with the South, and sent rifles to the North. But England is preparing to give some material aid to the Germans as well, for the whole fleet of blockade runners which has been laid up since the American war, has been sold, it is believed, for active service on the northern coast of Germany. England will keep neutral, after this fashion of neutrality, as long as possible; but there is a deep dread of being in some way drawn into the contest. The feeling in the House of Commons, old members say, reminds them of the period of Waterloo. And the Belgians have never seen an army in movement upon their soil, until now, since it was the battle-ground of Europe.

RETICENCE ON MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

I find very little news in Brussels. What there is must be common to all the world. Telegrams have it all their own way. One English correspondent has been killed in a skirmish. Several have been arrested for spies, and the letters they write are full of personal details. The French and Belgian papers give no news of military movements. At the moment I write the world is in suspense, waiting for the great battle that every one thinks must be fought within a few hours. I went out early this morning, thinking it might have been fought yesterday; but all I got was the following item:

WAR NEWS.

They are flattering themselves in Prussia that they can at once raise their army to the strength of 1,200,000 men, and their plan of action is to throw one single enormous army into France, for which purpose the whole force is being concentrated with all possible rapidity on one point of the frontier. Berlin is so filled with soldiers passing through it to the Rhine border, that they have to be quartered upon the inhabitants. The whole territory of the Northern Confederation is divided into military governments. Already the war has produced a frightful famine in Rhenish Prussia, so that the women and children, driven by hunger, come to the Belgian lines and appeal to the compassion of the soldiers, who divide with them their bread and soup. Near Saar-louis a six-pound loaf sells for a thaler—seventy-five cents. Most of the German Princes have volunteered to fight for Germany. Even the brother of the King of Denmark, it is said, has done so; but it is reported that the Prince Royal of Hanover has volunteered in the French navy. The mouths of the German rivers have been denuded of buoys and lights, and vessels filled with brick are ready to be sunk, in spite of the protestations of commerce, at the first appearance of the enemy's squadron. The Danish fleet is at Copenhagen with steam up. A French letter from Luxembourg confirms the declaration of the Emperor that the war will be long and severe. Prussia is calling out every man liable to service, even those who have served fifteen years already. In France and Germany it is a national war. It is hard to say which country is most in earnest; and no one can see any prospect of peace but in the thorough ruin and almost extermination of one of the two countries. In no sense is it a war of Governments. The French burst as spontaneously into singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," as the Germans into songs of the Rhine and Fatherland. And I have heard the Marseillaise in the streets of Brussels. But in Paris and all over France it is certain that the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion has seized upon the entire population. The poorest people bring their contributions. A poor woman brings one of her two table-cloths: a man, the cross of the Legion of Honor, won by his father, his most precious souvenir. Fathers too old to fight bring their sons; retired officers enlist as common soldiers. The Emperor was asked by his chief cook what he would have for the campaign. "Beef, fowl and cheese when it can be had," was the answer. The speech of Gen LEBŒUF to his secretaries is characteristic:

> "GENTLEMEN: We are entering on a campaign; we will have good cheer when the occasion permits; when we can get nothing, and that may often happen, we will tighten our belts. You will have plenty of work, little rest, my esteem, and, at the least indiscretion, a bullet in the head. And now, gentlemen, to work."

Who can doubt that beyond the Rhine there is the same heroism, and who can tell what will happen when two such peoples meet each other, so equal in numbers and arms, upon the field of battle? And the warlike spirit seems to increase daily at the French theatres. Even at the opera immense houses stand up to hear the Marseillaise sung by Mlle. SASS and M. FAURE. At all the theatres are battles, and the French are everywhere victorious.

COMPLICATIONS.

I sent you, the other day, a little epoch of Count VON BEUST, the Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, at the Fourth of July celebration at the American Embassy, which showed clearly enough his feelings toward the King of Prussia. It is a frequent remark in the journals here that if Austria departs from her neutral position, it will not be in favor of Prussia. But it is not Austria proper which will govern in this matter. The Hungarians and Poles will have more influence, and their sympathies are very decidedly with France in this contest. The great doubt is as to Russia; and it is observed with some apprehension that Prince GORTCHAKOFF prolongs his stay in Germany. The Bavarians are complaining that the French Consul-General remains at Munich, in spite of the declaration of war, and is protected by the British legation; and it is said that Lord LOFTUS, the British Minister, has left Berlin solely to escape the importunities of the people, who wished to know why England did not at once declare war against France. Perhaps she will when the Princess Royal of Prussia arrives in England. The *Warrior* was sent last week to escort her. Those who want peace and a good trade with both belligerents do not like this visit.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Should there be a drawn battle in the coming conflict, there may be some hope of peace. The neutral Governments are prepared to make a strong effort. They stand by like the seconds in a duel, waiting for the first fire, to propose an accommodation. If either France or Prussia were clearly in the right or in the wrong, something might be done. But there is no argument on this point. My German fellow-traveler was angry because all the Governments would not at once declare war against France, and unite to compel her to peace; but the next man I met was just as certain that Europe ought to put down BISMARCK and the rude and domineering Prussians. It was the same with the war in America. The wisest and best men in England and on the Continent took opposite sides. It was a question that an appeal to arms alone could settle. Might may not make right, but might puts an end to contests. There is now a growing feeling, however, that future contests may be settled by such an International Congress as the Emperor of France has long since endeavored to organize; and it is not forgotten that, even within a few months, France has proposed, and Prussia rejected, a measure of disarmament. But the plans of Prussia had not been carried out—German unity had not been accomplished.

MONADNOCK.

Trade Paralyzed by the War—The Standing Army—The United States, England and Belgium—A Belgian Sunday—Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

It is expected in Paris that there will be a battle today or to-morrow, and France, of course, has no doubt that a battle will be for her a victory. Paris chafes under the privation of news, and hopes that after one or two victories it will be different. In the lack of authentic news all kinds of rumors spread among the people. You will have read M. BISMARCK's long manifesto, in which he accuses France of having for a long time tempted him with offers for Belgium. The Belgians are very cool about it all, and rather surprised to find that they owe so much to the Prussian Minister, who has not hitherto had the character of the preserver of nationalities. But all this is aimed at England, and intended to induce her to take some action against France. As far as I can see the Belgians trust France more than either Prussia or England. Belgium is all but French. Brussels is like a quarter of Paris. You seldom see a German book or newspaper here, but all the Paris publications are everywhere.

EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

The war is very hard on Belgium. The great iron works had heavy orders for railway iron in Germany, but these are countermanded. Only England and America are now open to them. Many other factories have stopped, and the operatives are wandering about the streets. All business is dull. The calling out of the militia to preserve an armed neutrality is a costly operation, and subscriptions are taken from house to house for the families of those who are married. A nation of four millions keeps on a war footing a hundred thousand men, equal to a million for a country of forty millions' population—and for what purpose? Belgium can live only by the forbearance of the two Great Powers on either side of her. She may as well disband her little army. If the French were to cross the frontier, the Prussians would do the same, and *vice versa*. England hopes to gain by the war—must gain on the whole if it continues; but it brings disasters. The failures in Liverpool have been very large. There can be no trade for a long time with Germany. The sudden outbreak of a war which may involve all Europe is a terrible shock to commerce.

AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Just before leaving London I encountered an American gentleman, who has resided several years in Europe, in a diplomatic and consular capacity, and was on his return to America—to his great joy, for he thinks it the only place worth living in. But he was grieved to tell me that he had just attended a meeting of the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, and that it was the opinion of the members that the New-York meeting, in September, must be postponed. The delegates from Europe do not like to leave their flocks in the midst of the war, when they will be needed to comfort mourners and succor the distressed. My compatriot rightly considers Belgium one of the finest countries in Europe, but he prefers England to any other, because in England alone is there any Sabbath. There is a great deal of drunkenness in England, he admits, but, on the other hand, there is very little swearing; far less than in America. But in America women do not mix with men in the public bar-rooms. So England is better than any country in Europe, where, if they do not get drunk, they break the Sabbath, and America, in spite of drinking and profanity, best of all.

SUNDAY IN BRUSSELS.

As I arrived in Brussels early on Sunday morning with all this fresh in my mind, I naturally looked about to see how Sunday was observed in the Belgic capital. First, there was a great ringing of bells in many churches, beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning, and a series of services lasting until noon, and resumed in the evening. At 8½ A. M. I found a large church full, grand high mass with magnificent music, the organ reinforced with violins, cornet à piston, &c., and very good though rather loud singing. On the business streets nearly every shop was open—many more than at Paris. In the afternoon the long circle of the boulevards was full of people, and all the streets swarmed with them. Men, women and children were all abroad in the sunshine. Thousands sat at tables on the sidewalks in front of the cafés, drinking beer, most of which is sour enough to make a pig squeal. There is good beer from Bavaria, but I could not swallow the Flemish. On an unfinished avenue near the Southern Railway station was a fair in full operation. Twenty noisy bands were playing—a dozen or more steam circuses were in full blast, with hundreds of wooden horses, on which whole populations were mounted, going round with immense velocity. There were canvas theatres, circuses, shows of performing dogs, toys and ginger-bread enough for a kingdom, mountebanks in dingy gold-embroidered velvet robes and brass helmets, with drums and hand-organs to collect a crowd around them; twenty photographic establishments offering correct portraits for a dime; an armless Dutchman doing everything with his toes; three fat ladies, one of whom, a fair young creature from Mexico, was described as weighing precisely "490½ kilograms;" this may mean either about 500 pounds, or 1,000, as you read it—either way will do. A giant lights his cigar at the street lamps; a young female is spotted all over, like a tiger, they say, but mean leopard. Through this fair, which covers many acres, a vast crowd circulated all Sunday afternoon and evening. There is an election today, warmly contested, and processions singing patriotic songs went through the streets on Sunday night, singing, in their strong Belgian fashion, in full chorus. The whole population is well sprinkled with soldiers, evidently militia, for the *élite* of the army is either at Frankfort or on the Eastern frontiers. I cannot say much for a Belgian Sabbath; and my American friend assured me it was the same everywhere on the Continent, among both Protestants and Catholics. The only difference seems to be that the Catholics generally go to church; the others generally do not. But I am bound to say that in all this crowded, out-door, noisy Sunday I did not see the least sign of drunkenness or disorder. I have seen more drunkenness, brawling and fighting in one street in London on a Sunday night than could have been found, I am certain, in all Brussels.

THE MEN AND WOMEN.

The Flamands are a tardy, patient, quiet people, very solid and sturdy, and not at all beautiful. I have never seen fewer pretty women. Beauty is a scarce article. I am sure I have seen more in half an hour in a little American town—in Salem or Providence, not to mention Baltimore—than I could find in all Belgium. I have even explored the windows of the fashionable photographers, but the beautiful faces are from Paris or Berlin. The men are manly enough and handsome in their way—the women look honest and kind. They have not the graceful manners of Paris, but a seeming of hearty sincerity. I observe that woman's rights have made some progress. This morning a woman blacked my boots in the market-square, in front of the beautiful Hotel de Ville, where they danced the night before the battle of Waterloo, and did it quite as well as the red-shirted boys of the Earl of SHAFTSBURY's London Brigade. Beside her was a small cart, and in the gutter, under it, lay a mass looking like an old buffalo-skin. It proved to be a large dog, harnessed to the cart. Hundreds of them are seen drawing milk and vegetables over the town, like the donkeys in London; strong, hardy fellows, and very sagacious. They need no driving, know every stopping place on their routes, and draw two or three hundred weight. At every stop they lie down under their little carts, with their tongues out, and spring up at a word and off again. They may cost as much to feed as a donkey, but in a town are more convenient, eating and lodging with the family and playing with the children. Two big dogs harnessed tandem make a strong team.

I shall wait here no longer for the war to begin, but start to-morrow for the Belgian frontier or further. A battle must soon be fought, for the Prussians cannot afford to stand long on the defensive. If such an army is not at work it may get demoralized. The French can wait better.

MONADNOCK.

METZ.

Arrival of the Emperor and Prince Imperial—Enthusiastic Reception by the People—Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Friday, July 29, 1870.

For the last week the Paris and Provincial papers, in the absence of news from the Prussian frontier, have been announcing and contradicting the Emperor's departure from Paris over and over again. Some pretended that His Majesty was not only unable to get on horseback, but that he was too ill to support the fatigue of a railway journey, and the following day added, as a sort of consolation to the nation, that a carriage mounted upon special springs, in which he was to follow the army, was being built for him in London. This was of course contradicted by the semi-official journals, who in their turn impressed upon the public that His Majesty had never been so well in his life, and that he would leave for the seat of war without delay. So ill-informed was the Parisian Press in reference to the Emperor's movements, that while some asserted that the head-quarters of the army would be at Metz, others pretended that they were authorized to say that they would be at Nancy; and even the night before His Majesty left Paris, the majority of the evening papers—I see, today—informed their readers that he was going to the latter town.

THE EMPEROR AT METZ.

Here at Metz, however, we knew better. Two days back the Cent Gardes arrived, followed at an interval of a few hours by a first detachment of the Imperial Guard, the remainder of whom, as I have already told you, came yesterday morning. Then, for the last day or two we had noticed in the streets the large luggage vans of the Imperial household, together with the servants and grooms, in dark green liveries, faced with gold braid and the Imperial eagle embroidered on the front of their caps, who went strolling about the town with their hands in their pockets, staring into the shops, visiting the Cathedral, the Museum, and other places of interest, like simple tourists. These flunkies made quite a sensation among the inhabitants of Metz, many of whom took them for officers in undress and others for the employes of the Imperial printing office, who are to follow the army to "cook up" official news of the war for the use of the Paris newspapers.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR.

These different indications, added to the fact that the Emperor's pet *écuyer*, M. RAIMBEAUX—the gentleman who in 1867 saved the Emperor of Russia's life, when an attempt was made to shoot him in the Bois de Boulogne—arrived here the day before yesterday, were regarded as sure heralds of the great event, I therefore decided on staying here, in preference to going to Nancy, and I yesterday had the pleasure of witnessing the enthusiastic manner in which the head of the State and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine was received by the inhabitants of Metz. For if the *messins* and *messines* were wanting in warmth when the First Division of His Imperial Majesty's Guard arrived in this city two days ago, they at all events made ample amends for it yesterday evening, by the really hearty manner in which they received the Emperor and his son. It was at first announced that the Imperial train would arrive at 6¼, and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon the streets leading from the railway station to the Prefecture began to be crowded with people. Strange enough there was hardly a policeman and not a single soldier keeping the road. A little after 6 I left the hotel and proceeded with considerable difficulty through the crowd—which then literally swarmed in the streets—in the direction of the railway station. In the centre of the thoroughfares, along which the Imperial carriages were to pass, a narrow channel, just the width of a vehicle, had been left free, and on either side hundreds, and I may say thousands of people belonging to every class of society were closely packed together awaiting the arrival of the sovereign and the Prince Imperial. There were gray-haired old men on the very verge of the tomb who, in their youth, had served in the army of the great NAPOLEON, and who had tottered out today leaning on their thick oak staffs to greet his nephew with a feeble *viva*; there were civilians wearing the military mustache and imperial, with medals and crosses glittering on their breasts—fine-looking fellows, who had been through the Crimean and Italian campaigns, and who knew what fighting meant; there were country folk who had driven miles to catch a glimpse of the *petit Prince*, as they call him, and throw into his carriage beautiful bouquets, composed of the choicest flowers in their gardens; there were young girls with garlands of flowers upon which were inscribed "Vive le Prince Imperial! Vive la France!" &c., and leaning from the open windows and the balconies of the different houses were to be seen the beauties and swells of Metz, all impatiently awaiting the passage of the Imperial carriage.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE.

The town of Metz, which when I arrived ten days ago was by no means sparing of flags and banners with appropriate inscriptions, was now literally draped in tri-color calicol, many of the people having purchased large flags with which they promenaded through the crowds, singing the chorus of the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant des Girondins," accompanied by cries of "Vive la France!" and "A bas la Prusse!" The railway station which is just outside the town, facing the Porte Serpenoise, presented its usual aspect, the Emperor having sent an order from Paris to the effect that no preparations should be made to receive him. Outside the town, between the gate and the railway station, the number of spectators was tremendous. The trees, the top of the Custom-house, or rather Douane hut, and the fortifications on either side of the Porte Serpinoise, and, in fact, every elevation that could be attained, were densely crowded with people, and along the road they were so numerous that it was found necessary to place a few Zouaves of the Guard and policemen to keep a passage free.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

The Imperial train arrived precisely at 6¼. The Emperor was received on the platform by the Prefect of the Department of the Moselle, Marshal LEBŒUF, Minister of War, Marshal BAZAINE, who had come from Boulay during the day, and a number of officers and gentlemen. The Emperor at once stepped into the open barouche which was waiting for him at the station and the procession left the court-yard. It was led by four Cent Gardes, after whom came three outriders in buckskin breeches and green and gold liveries, followed by seventeen Cent Gardes looking superb with their sky-blue uniforms, gold-lace facings, magenta and gold saddle coverings, and powerful dark bay horses. They were followed by a grand outrider who preceded the Imperial carriage, while the Emperor and Marshal LEBŒUF, attired as Generals of Division, were seated on the back seat facing Gen. VAUBERT DE GENLIS and Gen. BOURBAKI, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, which constitutes the Eighth Corps of the Army of the Rhine. M. RAIMBEAUX rode beside the carriage. The second carriage contained the Prince Imperial, wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant in the Voltigeurs of the Guard, having on his left Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, and in front Gens. LASSALLE and DECAIN. In the third carriage was Marshal BAZAINE; in the fourth, Gen. DE LA FRANCONNIERE, the Prince NAPOLEON's Aid-de-Camp, and M. CORVISART, the Emperor's medical attendant, and in the fifth were the Prefect and other gentlemen. A body of seventy-five cent Gardes followed the Prince Imperial's carriage.

PASSAGE THROUGH THE TOWN.

Contrary to all the reports which have lately been spread respecting the Emperor's health, His Majesty looked remarkably well, and were it not that he is somewhat stouter than when he left Paris, in 1859, to join the French Army, the ordinary spectator would not have detected a great difference in his general appearance—and yet there was a difference—for eleven years ago, when he passed along the Boulevards on his way to the railway station, he was seated erect in his carriage, bowing every minute in recognition of the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which greeted him at every step. Now, however, he leaned back in his carriage, and the mere lifting of his *kepi* from his head seemed to fatigue him. The Prince Imperial made ample amends for his father's apparent lassitude, for he continued bowing to the people, without intermission, all through the town. The young Prince, who bears a striking likeness to his mother, looks very delicate and ill able to support the fatigue of a campaign. The reception which he received was even more enthusiastic than that of his father. The shouting, I am sure, never ceased for a minute until long after the carriage disappeared under the archway of the Prefecture. The procession which entered the town by the Porte Serpenoise, followed the street of the same name for some distance; it then turned into the Rue Fredland, crossed the bridge Des Roches, past the Café Parisien, and reached the Place de la Comédie, where apartments had been prepared for the Emperor and his staff at the Prefecture of the department. All along the road the Prince Imperial's carriage was followed by an immense crowd, singing the "Marseillaise." From the balconies and open windows of the houses bouquets and garlands and loose flowers were thrown into the carriage of the young Prince, and many of them falling short of the mark, were picked up by the Cent Gardes on the points of their swords, and carried by them through the streets. Several were seized by the crowd following the carriage, and I saw one young urchin sell for a few sous an enormous bouquet, which would have cost five or six dollars at the flower market on the Place de la Madeleine. At the gate of the Prefecture two guides were mounting guard, and as the Imperial carriages arrived on the Place, the band of the Chasseurs of the Guard, a company of whom were drawn up beside the entrance to the building, played the well-known air of the "Reine Hortense." No address was presented, and in fact the whole affair was conducted as quietly as possible. Marshal LEBŒUF and Marshal BAZAINE left the Prefecture at about 9½, after dining with the Emperor. During the evening, a praiseworthy attempt was made by the municipal authorities to illuminate the public buildings with different-colored oil lamps, but it unfortunately failed.

VIZ.

An Excitement—Expulsion of a Boastful Correspondent—Arrest of a British Subject—Difficulty of Obtaining Information.

From Our Special Correspondent.

METZ, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

As is generally the case at the commencement of a campaign, the most absurd reports of battles on the frontier are constantly reaching us. Each time that a skirmish takes place the people talk of the defeat of the Prussian troops, and even go so far as to give the number of prisoners captured as well as of the killed and wounded. Up to the present, however, these reports have, with but few exceptions, eventually turned out to be mere canards, and even when they have been true, have resulted in nothing more than the capturing of one or two prisoners, and on one occasion, I think, in the wounding of one officer, whom report states to have been Lord CHARLES HAMILTON.

AN EXCITEMENT.

This morning, at the *table d'hote* of my hotel, every one seemed to be in a most excited state of mind, from the servants who served at table and emptied all manner of sauces into people's laps, to the red-nosed gentleman who seems determined on sitting opposite to me—no matter how frequently I may change my seat—and on gorging himself with melon to my intense disgust, and who on this occasion apparently made himself quite tipsy with a bottle of *vin ordinaire*. Since I have been in Metz I don't remember ever having seen so much animation at a *table d'hôte*. The French have the reputation of being a gay nation, but when they eat they generally do so in earnest, and as a rule bottle up their gayety until dessert. Today, however, it was different; people's tongues were going a great deal faster than their knives and forks, so that there was no necessity for me to inquire if there was any news, for I had no sooner taken my seat than my neighbor on my right and my neighbor on my left began to relate to me the account of the great engagement which had taken place on the frontier.

THE NEWS.

I am almost ashamed to say that, what from both talking to me at the same time and from the frequent attacks that both of them made on their mutton chops and fried potatoes, I remained for some minutes answering, *oui* and *non* or *vous-croyer*, without understanding a word of what either of them said. At length, when they had taken off the edge of their appetites, I succeeded in gathering from their somewhat incoherent conversation, that the Emperor had left Metz, and that a great battle had been fought, this morning, between the French and the Prussians, somewhere on the frontier, near Forbach; that the result of the engagement had been the total routing of a division of the Prussian Army, that a large number of prisoners had been captured, that the field of battle was literally covered with dead and wounded, and that the French had captured so many horses that they were at a loss to know what to do with them. I suggested in vain that the news was likely to be grossly exaggerated. My neighbors literally laughed in my face, and assured me, in a confidential manner, that before a week was over the French troops would be bivouacking in Berlin.

EXPULSION OF A CORRESPONDENT.

After breakfast I went out to ascertain what truth there was in the report, and at the Grand Hotel de Metz I learned that Mr. O'SHEA, of the London *Standard*, had just been arrested by order of the Grand Provost of the Army of the Rhine. It appears that this gentleman had been bragging at breakfast that he had obtained by money an official account of the composition of the entire French Army, the names of the places where the different regiments were quartered, their strength, the names of the officers by whom they were commanded, &c., as well as a plan of the French campaign. Four French journalists who heard him, savage, no doubt, at the idea of the correspondent of a London paper stealing a march ahead of them, immediately went and denounced him to the Grand Provost, who issued an order for his immediate arrest. During the day it was arranged—thanks to the intervention of other English and American journalists staying here—that on Mr. O'SHEA sending a telegram to the London *Standard*, requesting that the letter containing the above information should not be published, he should be set at liberty, on condition that he would leave Metz this evening. This arrangement having been duly carried out, Mr. O'SHEA will, in all probability, be conducted to the railway station in an hour or two, under a powerful escort of *gendarmes*.

ARREST OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

This reminds me that I have not yet mentioned the arrest of Mr. CAMERON, another Britisher, who was caught in the Camp of the Bon St. Martin on the 28th of last month. Bon St. Martin is the name of a village just outside the gates of Metz, lying between the town and the Mount St. Quentin. According to a popular legend the village was so named because it was in its immediate vicinity that the worthy St. Martin gave away his great coat to a beggar. Mr. CAMERON's arrest happened in the following manner: Accompanied by Col. HICKS, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, he had been in the course of the morning of the 28th of July to see a Col. PEYCHAUX, of the Second Voltigeurs of the Guard, for whom Col. HICKS had a letter of introduction. On the evening of the same day Col. HICKS left for NANCY, and Mr. CAMERON returned to the camp to see Col. PEYCHAUX. On his asking for the Colonel a sentinel allowed him to enter the camp, but as soon as he was inside he commenced asking all manner of imprudent questions, such as whether the soldiers were devoted to the Emperor, how much artillery there was in the camp, how many men there were, and when they expected to be moving? &c. Whereupon a soldier went and informed his Captain that an individual speaking very imperfect French had been cross-examining him. The Captain at once ordered Mr. CAMERON to be conducted to the Grand Provost of the army, who immediately transferred him to the military prison at Metz, where he still remains, in spite of all the efforts to obtain his release.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

I have wasted the whole day in endeavoring to ascertain the truth of what was discussed this morning at the *table d'hôte*, but so many different accounts are flying about the town that it is impossible to say which is true. At all events, long before this letter reaches you the telegraph will have informed you of what has taken place. From what I can gather the engagement was by no means serious, but it appears that the Prussians abandoned Saarbrück this morning. The Emperor is still at Metz, but his horses have been sent to the front.

VIZ.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Causes of the Dilatory Movement—Organization of the Army—What Constitutes a Good Soldier—The Modern Guard Compared With That of the First Empire—Almost a Prophecy—Hatred of Frenchmen in Germany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Sunday, July 31, 1870.

You are no doubt among the number of those who are surprised at the strange delays which are taking place on the part of the French military authorities in commencing hostilities. This impression, widespread as it is, has no foundation in reason. In fact, if we do not advance it is simply because we are not ready; and if we are not ready, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the past four weeks, we must look to the complex organization of the French Army, as well as to the very nature of the war we are about to undertake, for the explanation. Allow me to look into these two very important points with you. My appreciations will serve as a preface to my descriptions of camps and of battles, and this preface will, later, be extremely useful to you as a table of reference on many occasions.

ORGANIZATION.

The French Army, as you are probably aware, is divided into two principal fractions: the permanent regular army and the garde nationale mobile—an institution of very recent date, and which 1870 will for the first time put in practice. The permanent portion is itself again divided into the reserve and the contingent under arms. The men of the reserve, in time of peace, are only called out during a few weeks in the year, in order to be instructed in handling arms and in military manœuvres. The soldier of the contingent, on the other hand, passes five, seven or nine years in the ranks, according to circumstances, or according to the legal régime under which he was born. During this period he lives, without intermission, in barracks from one year's end to another, and is drilled in the different branches of military art. I speak here of the French soldier, properly called, the fighting man, who is accounted the living wall between the enemy and the Gallic native soil; but he alone does not compose the entire army. The one hundred regiments of the line, the twenty battalions of Chasseurs on foot, the Lancers, the Cuirassiers and the Algerian troops, Zouaves, Turcos, Spahis and African Chasseurs, have all in their turn need of a quantity of articles and material, from the food and clothing of the valid soldier to the instruments and medicaments necessary for the sick and wounded, to enable them to march with spirit and energy against the enemy. A certain number of corps, composed of officers and soldiers, are charged with the duty of supplying all these wants. These corps are the troops of administration and commissariat and the service of military ambulances.

NOT READY.

If I have led you so gradually to this solution, it is that here lies for the moment the cause of our imputed delays. Army stores, both in food for the men and forage for the horses, are yet entirely insufficient in the Army of the Rhine. A long period of time is required, in a year of almost threatened famine like the present one, to get together from the four winds of heaven the necessary subsistence for 350,000 men, such being the figure of the Army of the Rhine, which should be more properly designated, according to its geographical position and its historical *souvenirs* of the First Revolution, the Army of the Rhine and Moselle. For the past ten days an extraordinary impulse has been given to all the accessory services of the army—to those services upon which, as I just remarked, depend the vitality of the army. Gen. BOMBAKI, the illustrious commander of the Imperial Guard, in a conversation held in my presence, some years ago, gave in a sententious phrase a very grave opinion, which has a direct bearing upon the subject we are now treating together. In a discussion of the relative value of various armies, the General was asked to express his opinion. "Do you not know," said he, "which is the best soldier? It is the one who has good officers at his back and a warm soup in his stomach." This is the key of the situation; it will explain to you why we are engaged at Metz, night and day, in getting together provisions and forage of every description. Enormous and innumerable boxes of biscuit have already been sent to the extreme frontier for the six army corps which are stationed there, and occupying at this time the following positions, which will not be modified for four or five days: First Army Corps, Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, Governor-General of Algeria, head-quarters at Strasbourg; Second Army Corps, General of Division FROSSARD, Military Governor of the Prince Imperial, head-quarters at St. Avold, one hour and a half distant from Metz by railroad; Third Army Corps, Marshal BAZAINE, former General-in-Chief of the Mexican expedition, head-quarters at Boulay, also about eight kilometers from Metz in another direction; Fourth Army Corps, General of Division L'ADMIRAULT, head-quarters Thionville, on the extreme frontier near the Duchy of Luxembourg; Fifth Army Corps, General of Division FAILLY, head-quarters Bitsche, on the Prusso-French limits; Sixth Army Corps, General of Division DOUAY, former Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor, head-quarters Befort, on the south-eastern frontier of France.

TROOPS AT METZ—THE GUARD.

At Metz, grouped around the Emperor and Minister of War, Major-General of the Army of the Rhine, we have kept only the regiments of the Imperial Guard—infantry, cavalry and artillery, whose brilliant uniforms shed a radiance over this modest provincial town. It is unfortunate that the "Guard," that grandiose institution of the first NAPOLEON, should have so sadly degenerated from its primitive organization. They send now into the regiments that compose it, not as in former times, the warrior who has turned gray under the fire of battalions making war a pastime, and having even forgotten how the first shiver of emotion in the presence of the enemy once moved him, but the trimmest of soldiers, the handsomest of men, everything, in fact, which can add in splendor of appearance to this *corps d'elite*. You can understand what regrettable results have been attained by this system. The soldiers of the Guard, who are stationed at all times in Paris or its immediate environs, who receive a higher pay, and who are rarely called on to bear an appreciable dose of fatigue, soon fall far below the simple soldier of the line, whose rude existence, even in barracks is preparatory to the excessive labors of a campaigning life. We have, therefore, a corps, spoiled, favored and ruinous, the utility of which no longer exists. Instead of being able, by its superb example, to lead on, under the Empire, the hesitating troops of other branches of the service, the Guard will be found to comprise in its ranks—more than in any other corps—of the stragglers, bad soldiers—in one word, who, before every battle form the drawbacks of every army, and on the subject of whom I wish to relate to you a few authentic and precise details, which one of my friends, a prominent surgeon in the army, recounted to me a few minutes since.

THE SURGEON'S VIEW.

"We are not ready, either," said he, making allusion to the deficiencies still existing in the stores of the army; "we, the surgeons and the men in our service, assistants and nurses; we have not in hand, as yet, the twentieth part of what will be needed the first day we may be called on. And this day will come much sooner than many imagine, and that without a serious conflict, without forced marches in an enemy's country, but simply under the influence of this camp life and the meagre rations given to a seventh part of the army, we will have at least fifty thousand men on the sick list before a fortnight has elapsed. The commencement of every campaign brings about, invariably, this sort of bitter discomfitures of the chiefs of corps. First, there is the soldier of feeble constitution, whom the great heat, bad water and insufficient nourishment will bring down completely. For him there is the typhoid or typhus fever, and if he gets up he is lost for the campaign and must be sent home to recover. Then come those of average health, who will be attacked by diarrhea of a more or less alarming character, but who, in general, can, with care, be re-established and dispatched to their respective corps. Once this first shock borne, military life, with all its exigencies and all its heavy labors, becomes, for this second category, supportable and possible. These are the men whom, to the number of thirty thousand, are about to fall into the hands of the military surgeons before the cannon have awakened the echoes. Later, God only knows to what frightful figure the number of the wounded will reach. Without any doubt, there will not have been in the history of any previous century, so dreadful, so costly a war, and by costly I mean still more in men than in money."

CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

I can corroborate the testimony of the doctors in question in what relates to the terrible character this campaign is taking. It is a struggle without quarters or remission, a hatred of race to race which demands to be appeased by an ocean of blood and of tears; the ruin of two flourishing countries, perhaps, consummated, and the world and civilization in Europe retarded for half a century. I was returning from Germany three days after the declaration of war made by the Duc DE GRAMMONT to the French Parliament, and it would be impossible to describe to you the state of wild-beast fury in which the population on the borders of the Rhine were lashed. I felt, myself, the long-tried affections of old and dear friends diminish with a strange rapidity. I was no longer the friend, the loved companion, but a Frenchman, that is to say, the bug-bear, the abhorred creature above all, by all the Germanic nations. This hatred has broken out in most significant fashion in this sudden union of nations only yesterday enemies, and among whom the wounds inseparable from a recent struggle were not yet cicatrised. Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Hesse countries conquered by Prussia in 1866, and only a short time since filled with a profound aversion to the Bismarck régime, rose as one man to the magic appeal, "Let us save Germany against France!" They placed themselves—tied hand and foot—under the leadership of WILLIAM I., and his Councilors and Generals, and each one believes in the advent of a second *freiheits Krieg*, (war of liberty of 1813.) This recalls to me a certain fable, well known in France, which has for title, "The Horse who wished to take revenge against the Stag." You probably know this pretty parable, and how the horse, after having given himself up voluntarily to man that the latter might aid him in satisfying his hatred, finds himself, when his object has been attained, kept, lodged, muzzled by his conqueror, and the slave of the creature he intended to use. Is not this really the history of Southern Germany at this time? The people there hate France, and do not love Prussia, and without reflecting that Prussia is much more their enemy than the Gallic race, yielding to a movement of sudden passion, they have thrown themselves into the arms of their powerful neighbor, who, in case of success, will make but one mouthful of them.

THE PRUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

All the men up to forty-five have been already called out. The reserve, first and second sections, the Landwehr, and even the Landsturm—civic guard for the defense of the strong places—have been called to arms, and it is by this pressure of the nation that Prussia expects to attain the fantastic figures of 1,200,000 combatants. A complete disorganization of all the habitual conditions of life is already visible in Germany. The important commercial houses stop their operations. There is a general panic. Here we have nothing of the sort; the French business men have courageously supported the shock from within and without, and are preparing to overcome this formidable crisis with unflinching energy.

SPIES AND FOOLS.

We occasionally pick up a spy among us here. One or two inexperienced English newspaper correspondents have also been made prisoners. They went into the camp surrounding the city and addressed the most absurd questions to the soldiers—for example: "Will you sell me your Chassepot?" "Would you not greatly prefer being at home?" "Is it not true that the Emperor is an old fool?" &c., &c. You can readily understand, that for a less cause, legitimate suspicion might be excited, especially as they spoke the most absurd French, and from time to time would slip a piece of money in the soldiers' hands as if to bribe them. Yesterday a veritable spy was incarcerated, after having passed a very ugly night. He has passed the day in walking through the city in the uniform of a National Garde Mobile. Toward evening, having drank himself thoroughly tipsy, his evil star led him to the bivouac of the zouaves of the guard. He continued his libations, and toward midnight he became loquacious and a tactician on his own account. He confessed having passed the frontier to cut telegraph wires, and if possible to carry away rails from the railroads. He was immediately roped and tied to the trunk of a tree until morning, when he was led off to prison. He was not shot. I suppose by this clemency we intend to save the necks of the French spies who have fallen or may fall in the hands of the Prussians.

BOURBAKE.

FROM COLOGNE TO BERLIN.

Difficulties and Vicissitudes of the Route—Troops Blocking the Way—Pleasure-Seekers at German Watering-Places—Consternation at the War—Scampering Home—Feeling Toward France.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, July 25, 1870.

The distance from Cologne to Berlin is about 390 statute miles, and the travel between the two cities has hitherto been performed in somewhat less than twelve hours. But at the present juncture everything seems out of joint, and the transit this time occupied no less than thirty-two hours. Having started from Cologne on Saturday at 11 P. M., our train did not reach the Prussian capital till this (Monday) morning at 7. For several hours the engines crawled along at the rate of three to four miles an hour, and frequent delays and numerous stoppages at all intermediate stations rendered the journey exceedingly tedious. Precautionary measures are at all times carried to an excess on German railroads, speed being seemingly only a matter of secondary consideration. All the energies of railroad managers are directed toward the rigid adherence of a system and the strict observance of some imaginary discipline. They realize thereby, it is true, a certain degree of accuracy, as well as economy, which gives security to the traveler, and good dividends to stockholders. They go slow but sure: and accidents are of very rare occurrence indeed.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

The unusual delay which we experienced in reaching the Prussian capital, was, of course, occasioned by the mass-movement of troops in every direction. At intervals of from thirty to forty minutes we would meet a military train blocking the line. The soldiers were usually stowed away on freight-cars, *i. e.*, four-wheeled covered cars, temporarily fitted up with seats, and capable to receive thirty-two men, or six horses. This is the rule, a few cars are larger, and calculated to accommodate thirty-six to forty men, or a corresponding number of horses. Now, a regiment of infantry—on war footing—numbers, all told, 3,070 men; making due allowance for officers' accommodation, extra room for baggage, rations, accoutrements and horses, it will be seen that it takes more than one hundred cars to move a single regiment. Considering that upward of 100,000 men have been sent alone from Berlin and the immediate neighborhood toward the Rhine, it seems by no means surprising that the ordinary traffic has been seriously interfered with.

CONSTERNATION OF PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

Again the public had demanded suddenly an increased accommodation, and thus brought extra pressure on railroad managers. The season had just commenced when all the German spas are largely peopled with fashionables from every part of the globe. Russians, Englishmen, and last, not least, Americans, either in search of health, or in pursuit of enjoyment had appeared in large numbers. Others, intending, what is generally known, "to do the grand tour," had possession of the large and spacious hotels along the Rhine. The declaration of war came upon them like a thunderbolt. All, young and old, pleasure-seekers attracted by the green table, or invalids, hoping to derive benefit from mineral waters, all had to make a most unwilling and a very unexpected exit. Beginning at Aix-la-Chapelle and ending at Baden-Baden, there are probably fifteen or sixteen first-class springs; but all these places are, of course, alike deserted. Some of them, to wit, Homburg will receive very likely, a foretaste of what it is to be two years hence, when the gaming-houses are to be closed. Between Cologne and Hanover, you find likewise quite a streak of watering-places, mostly saline and of secondary importance, but largely frequented by families desirous to combine economy with the luxuries and pleasure of rural retirement.

RETURN OF WATERING-PLACE HUNTERS.

Being rather further removed from the actual seat of war, people seemed to have lingered somewhat longer at these places. But now there was a general rush. All the depots were filled with people anxious to reach their homes. Numbers were left behind everywhere, although I counted at one time six and twenty cars on our train. Wherever we alighted for the purpose of stretching our legs, or satisfying the wants of the inner man,—and the opportunity was afforded pretty often,—we had literally to fight to regain our seats. The fact of its being Sunday did much to add to the existing confusion. The railroad depots throughout Germany serve as a place of resort on Sundays; at many of them a music band may be found. The military trains passing by afforded, of course, additional inducement, and attracted a large number of fair damsels, desirous to show their muslin dresses, as well as youngsters anxious to pay a tribute to the idol of Gambrinus. The wildest excitement prevailed among them, the most extravagant exclamations were heard, flags and banners displayed, trumpets blowing and patriotic songs filled the air.

ANTIPATHY TOWARD THE FRENCH.

The prominent feature, however, was the very decided and universal expression of hatred and disgust—to use a mild term—toward France, Frenchmen, and the Emperor NAPOLEON in particular. It is a noteworthy fact that for years past increasing antipathy has grown up toward France and French rule among all classes of German society. The public mind has been systematically educated in that direction. By the lapse of years the horrors of the great contest under the first NAPOLEON had begun to fade away from the thoughts of the people. Both France and Germany had learnt to look more narrowly into the origin of taxes, and knowing their burdens were the results of war, it culminated at last in a just abhorrence of all wars. Yet a number of political refugees frustrated in their revolutionary designs in 1848, were bent on taking revenge on the man who succeeded to upset Republican institutions and to assume the Imperial ermine. By tacit understanding and combined action they have done their utmost in fanning the dying embers, and the fire which had nearly burnt out has burst forth again in a furious blaze, threatening destruction on a scale even larger than the devastation caused by the contest in the early part of this century. Numberless pamphlets and cheap publications holding the Emperor up to ridicule, have been printed and published ever since 1851 by Frenchmen living in exile. A very large share of responsibility rests on the shoulders of these men—men who either from necessity, or from an unhappy facility for writing, were impelled to give utterance to words which possessed the means of inflicting great injury. The poison took root, and they succeeded in creating impressions calculated to cause every German to look upon the French Emperor as the arch-enemy of his "fatherland." I shall take occasion to recur again to this subject, as I cannot help thinking it forms an important link in the long chain of events which furnished the elements for the impending struggle. The seed was thrown out carelessly, and apparently merely for the object of undermining the stronghold of a single man. The crop is now above ground. Two powerful nations which might have been of infinite use to one another have been alienated in feelings. Two of the best disciplined armies, eager to measure their strength, have been brought face to face; they are all here awaiting the signal to commence the deadly struggle. LUPUS.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s. C., '74.109	3,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 92¼
8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........109⅜	50,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.....s30. 81
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110	10,000 do.......... 81¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.109⅜	35 Cen. Nat. Bank...104
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108	100 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 37⅝
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 62	100 do.......... 37⅞
12,000 N. Car. O. Bds. 52	100 Adams Ex....... 68¼
6,000 N. C. F. Act, '66 35	50 N. Y. C. & H..... 96⅛
3,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax 25	300 do...bet. call. 96
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. 90⅜	100 do.......... 95⅞
20,000 do......... 90⅛	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C., bet. call...... 91⅝
5,000 do......... 90⅛	30,000 do.......... 91⅞
3,000 S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July. 74	50 Erie Railway....... 23
1,000 Jer. City W. L. 92	100 Erie Pf.......b. c. 47
9,000 Erie 3d M...... 90	50 Reading R......... 96⅜
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s..110	200 do.......... 96⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M.. 94	110 Mich. Cen..........119
2,000 do.......... 92¼	100 do...bet. call.118⅞
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bds 98	400 L. S. & M. S......... 93⅞
5,000 U. Pac. 1st M.. 82¼	28 do.......... 93⅛
11,000 do.......... 82¾	100 do...bet. call. 93⅝
1,000 do.......... 82¼	15 C., C., C. & Ind...... 80
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st M..........100	100 Mil. & St. P........ 61⅜
2,000 Al. & T. H. In. 75	100 M. & St. P. Pf..... 77⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.........101⅛	100 Tol., W. & W....... 52⅛
2,000 O. & M. C. bds. 88	100 do...bet. call. 52
7,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M.........85¼	100 Ohio & Miss........ 34
	10 N. Y. & N. H........ 144
	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf..... 113

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.111⅝	5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue........ 90⅛
20,000 do.....b3.111⅝	13,000 Mich. So. 2d M.... 92⅛
61,000 do...........112	4,000 Col., C. & I.C. 1st 81⅛
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New......b3.109⅜	100 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 38
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110	300 do........... 38⅛
26,500 do......s3.109⅜	100 do........b. c. 38⅛
30,000 do........... 109⅜	100 do........... 38⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110	15 Adams Ex........ 69
2,000 U. S. 6s Cur......112⅛	200 N.Y.C.& H.R..b.c. 95⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.104⅜	100 N.Y.C.&H.Cfs... 91⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n... 61⅞	100 L. S. & M. So. R... 93
5,000 do........... 61⅝	500 do........b. c. 93
1,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.. 63	9 do........... 93⅛
5,000 N. Car. Old Bs... 52	200 Chic. & R. I.....b3.114⅞
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 34	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 61
5,000 N. Car. S. Tax... 25¼	50 Chic. & Alton R...118
19,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 91	100 Bos., H. & Erie..... 3⅜
1,000 La. 6s............. 73	50 Morris & Essex R. 89

MONDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

We have compiled the following comparative table of the outstanding Public Debt, proper, of the United States at the close of the Fiscal Years 1868, 1869 and 1870, with the respective (official) sums of Cash in the Treasury at the close of each year. We have also added the Yearly Gold Interest upon the Funded Stocks of the United States as they stood at the close of each year. The reduction of the debt from the surplus revenues of the Treasury in 1869 and 1870, as presented in the official tables in our weekly review of this morning, amount to $148,141,829, exclusive of the premiums paid upon $124,000,000 United States 5-20s purchased since the institution of the Sinking Fund in May, 1869, and now canceled and deducted from the Funded Gold Debt:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	June 30, 1868.	June 30, 1869.	June 30, 1870.
Funded in Gold.	$2,107,721,292*	$2,099,173,318	$1,983,747,732
Circulation......	$406,447,315	$418,608,500	$430,532,060
Interest notes..	71,604,890	54,120,000	45,545,000
Navy fund.......	13,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due debt..	8,344,562	5,063,884	3,647,387
Total.........	$499,396,767	$489,792,384	$493,724,427
Less cash.......	131,006,532	155,680,341	149,502,471
	$368,290,225	$334,112,043	$344,221,956
Total debt...	$2,476,111,817	$2,433,285,361	$2,327,969,688
Yearly G. Int...	124,248,273	123,735,057	116,809,859

When the Gold and Stock markets opened this morning the battle news from the Moselle had not been received. Gold ranged 117⅜@117½@117¼@117⅜ ₱ cent. After the contradictory bulletins from Berlin and Paris the price, after various sudden fluctuations, went down to 116¾ ₱ cent., from which there was a recovery after 1 o'clock to 117@117⅛ ₱ cent. The Street was in something of a quandary as to the construction of the Press telegrams from the Continent, whether in favor of France or Prussia, but the private dispatches from London to most of the Banking-houses here seemed, from their tenor and quotations, to accept the Prussian interpretation of the conflict of Sunday.

The Foreign Exchanges were not affected either way by the news. The 60 days rate on London is firm at 109⅞@⅞ ₱ cent., while the Sight rate remains at 110⅜@110⅝ ₱ cent. As no mail steamer sails to-morrow there was not much done.

The Money market keeps easy on demand loan at 5 ₱ cent.; on time contracts, 6@7 ₱ cent.

In the Public Funds there is a steady feeling as to prices, without much business, although there were buyers of 5-20s of 1867 at 110 ₱ cent. at the early Board.

The Railway speculation is somewhat spiritless today, and while prices show a pretty firm feeling on the New-York and some of the Western Stocks, there is no such combined or confident movement in the *Bull* interest as to induce the outside public to take part in the market. There is much less being made out of the rumored settlement of freights and fares between the managers of the trunk lines, at Saratoga, last week, than was expected. even on the Vanderbilt Stocks, while not the slightest importance is attached, on the Street, to the talk of the altered prospects of Erie.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with the last quotations on Saturday. There was a good general business done through the day in the Railway Mortgages:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 15.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold Coin	117⅝	116⅞
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	61⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅞	95⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91⅞	91⅞
Reading Railroad	96⅞	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	114	114⅞
North-western Common	82	82⅛
North-western Preferred	85	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37⅛	38
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77⅛
St. Paul Common	61	61
Lake Shore	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	34
New-Jersey Central	102	101½
Toledo and Wabash	51⅞	51⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15.

Gold receipts	$458,697 86
Gold payments	147,908 10
Gold balance	68,268,732 79
Currency receipts	929,293 56
Currency payments	277,525 03
Currency balance	13,056,219 76
Customs	423,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881.....114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867.........109⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881.....114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868.........109⅞
5-20 coup., 1862........111⅛	10-40 registered.........104⅛
5-20 coup., 1864........110⅞	10-40 coupon...........107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865........110⅞	6s Currency............111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...109⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon.. 62	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86......103
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 61⅛	Illinois Canal bds, '70..100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.. 62⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77....100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 63	Illinois coup. 6s, '79....100
Georgia 6s............ 83	Illinois War Loan......100
Georgia 7s, new bds... 91	Indiana 5 ₱ cent........100
N. Carolina 6s, F.A.'66. 38⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78.... 97
N. Carolina 6s, F.A.'68. 34⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83.... 97
N. Car. 6s, new bds.. 32⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78.... 99
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax.. 25	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., War L.100
S. Carolina 6s.......... 82	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n..107⅛
S. Car. 6s, new bds..... 73	N. Y. coup. Bty. L'n..107⅛
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
Missouri 6s.............. 90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.... 72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.... 87	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
Louisiana 7s, Pen....... 76	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
Connecticut 6s..........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
Alabama 8s.............. 98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Alabama 8s. R. R. bds. 93⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81........100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......92⅛	T., W. & W. c. c. S. F. 80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......100	Gt. West. 1st, '88........86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76 99	Gt. West. 2d, '93........ 79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76.... 99	Qu. & Tol. 1st, '90....... 82
Erie 7s 2d. Ind., '79.....94⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.........96⅛
Erie 7s 3d, Ind., '83..... 90	Mor. & Es. 2d............ 93
Erie 7s 4th, Ind., '80.... 82	Clev. & Tol. S. F.........98⅛
Erie 7s 5th, Ind., '88.... 78	N. J. Cen. 2d............100
Hud. R. 7s 2d, S.F.,'85 101	N. J. Cen. new bds....... 99
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75.......100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st....101⅛
Harlem 1st...............101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d..... 97
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds......100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d..... 93
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.......92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d........ 98
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.......92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d........ 90
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st...110	Chi. & Alt. S. F.
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d....... 92	Chi. & Alt. 1st..........101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 98	Chi. & Alt. Inc.......... 93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95	Ohio & Miss. 1st.........96⅛
Cen. Pac. bds............ 86	Ohio & Miss. Con......... 87
Union P. 1st bds.........82⅛	St. L. & I. M. bds.......85⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70.....110	Mil. & St. P. 1st m. 8s.102⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st........ 97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st...... 91⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref. 83⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 85⅛
Con. 7 ₱ c. con.......... 89	Mil. & St. P. 2d......... 85
Han. & St. J. L. G.......108	Jol. & Chi. 1st.......... 95
Lack. & West. bds........ 95	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.... 81⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st........ 99⅛	Tol., P. & W., E. D...... 84
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex....... 91	Tol., P. & W., W. D...... 80
Tol. & Wab. 2d........... 84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......... 97⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........138	Nassau..............107
Merchants'........118	Shoe and Leather.....168
Mechanics'........133	Central National.....104
America...........145	Ninth National.......110
City..............205	Oriental.............165
Phenix............107	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.101
Tradesmen's.......150	Adams Express........ 68
Seventh Ward......110	Wells-Fargo Express 13½
State of New-York.112	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip. 2⅛
Commerce..........124	American Express..... 42⅛
American Exchange.112	United States Ex..... 44
Chatham...........167	Merchants' Union Ex. 13⅛
Bank of N. America.108	Pacific Mail......... 37⅛
Hanover...........105	Del. & Hudson Canal..120
Irving............120	Canton Co., Baltimore. 60⅛
Citizens'.........130	Western Union Tel.... 34⅛
People's..........140	Quicksilver Mining... 4⅛
East River........114	Mariposa Mining...... 5
Market............124	Mariposa Preferred... 9⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102⅛
City 6s, New	101¼	101⅜
Camden and Amboy	115⅞	116
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅞
Reading	96¼	96⅜
Lehigh Valley	57½	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	37	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	34¼	Sales.
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

The Chicago and Alton Company advertise a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable 1st September. The transfers close to-morrow, Aug. 16.

The following are the earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri for the

First week of August, 1870	$77,002 68
First week of August, 1869	65,630 00
Increase	$11,372 68

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 86.25. At the rate of 88.10 they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $800,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—principal and interest payable in lawful money—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 113 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, (it is not probable this issue will be called in till maturity, as a portion of the Bonds authorised by the Funding Bill bear 5 per cent.,) at 104¼, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4½ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881, having eleven years to run, at the current rate, 114.50, pay only 4½ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, at 109 pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time. FISK & HATCH.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

20 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ CITY OF CINCINNATI SIX PER CENT. BONDS, City of Evansville Seven per cent. Bonds, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, Old Road, largely increased earnings, for sale. G. COPELAND, No. 38 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	14	Resin, bbls	1,007
Bees-wax, pkgs	26	Pea-nuts, bags	118
Cotton, bales	3,918	Pork, bbls	110
Cotton-seed, bags	1,288	Beef, pkgs	178
Copper, bbls	118	Cut-meats, pkgs	122
Copper, cakes	224	Lard, kegs	12
Dried Fruit, pkgs	160	Butter, pkgs	401
Eggs, bbls	452	Cheese, boxes	4,345
Flour, bbls	21,781	Tallow, pkgs	28
Wheat, bushels	70,178	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Corn, bushels	54,023	Oil-cake, pkgs	450
Oats, bushels	60,198	Rice, pkgs	10
Rye, bushels	3,152	Starch, boxes	3,350
Malt, bushels	2,943	Tobacco, hhds	138
Grass-seed, bushels	100	Tobacco, boxes	2,494
Hops, bales	112	Whisky, bbls	613
Hides, No.	4,727	Wool, bales	1,201
Hides, bdls	169	Moss, bales	165
Leather, sides	15,445	Sumac, bags	169
Spirits Turp., bbls	51		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Polar Star*, for London—4,800 Staves, 500 bbls. Resin, 300 bbls. Flour, 25,040 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Mary Lowrison*, for Bristol—500 bales Linseed Cake, 230 bbls. Flour, 28,718 bushels Wheat, 66 bales Hay.

By the bark *Excelsior*, for Bordeaux—527 hhds. Tobacco, 5 cases Tobacco, 12,000 Staves, 4 pkgs. Sardines.

By the brig *Glorus*, for Genoa—8,060 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Mary M. Francis*, for Trieste—2,648 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Wild Gazelle*, for Zanzibar—1,162 bales Domestics, 90 cases Tobacco, 5 Carriages, &c., 895 bbls. Resin, 1 case Shoes, 1 case Bedsteads, 15 cases Varnish, 100 kegs Paint, 25 cases Linseed-oil, 1 package Sieves, 8 cases Preserves, 10 casks Brass Wire, 100 bbls. Flour, 7 cases Crackers, 6,035 kegs Powder, 500 cases Kerosene, 30 pkgs. Glass-ware, 31 cases Candies, 3 cases Letter-presses.

ASHES—Have been in pretty fair request at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a somewhat livelier trade reported in Rio on the basis of steady prices for other than the poorer grades; sales, here, 2,000 bags by the *Adtons*, 1,000 bags by the *Saladin*, and some other invoices not named on private terms; also, at Baltimore, 1,001 bags by the *Jessie* on private terms. Other kinds remain as last noticed. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Trade has been unusually dull, and prices have been more or less nominal, buyers having any existing advantage. Sales, 553 bales for early delivery, including 552 bales to spinners, and a single bale on speculation. Also, 300 bales, basis Low Middling, for August delivery, at 17½c. ₱ lb. A bale, the first of the new crop Georgia Cotton, raised by JAMES BURNSIDES, Mitchell County, Ga., shipped by F. S. WILLIAMS, Savannah, per steam-ship *Cleopatra*, and consigned to J. B. CUNNINGHAM & Co., was sold at auction, today, at 29½c., to CORNWALL & ZERREGA; class, strict Good Ordinary; weight, 485 lbs.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	15	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	3,918
Receipts last week	4,534
Receipts the preceding week	8,567
Receipts since Sept. 1	748,677
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	835,720
Export clearances since our last	......
Exports since Sept. 1	423,406
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	25,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been only a moderate trade reported in State and Western Flour, mainly in the lower grades, which have been offered more freely, and have been generally quoted a trifle cheaper, closing heavily. Rejected extras have been sought after to a limited extent; and about 2,300 bbls. have been placed at from $5 25@$5 50, including 1,000 bbls. State, at the latter rate. Sound shipping extras have been in pretty fair request, and about 4,700 bbls. have been reported sold at $5 75@$6, including 2,000 bbls. State at $5 75@$5 85, and 1,500 bbls. do. at $5 95, the latter rate delivered, ₱ bbl. Some inquiry has been noted for good to choice Superfine brands, which have been comparatively scarce, and held with confidence. There has been a very light jobbing business reported in the medium and better grades at less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 35@$5 85; inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10; good to very choice do. at $6 10@$6 75; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 70@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 35 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 00@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 35@ 5 85
Extra State	5 75@ 6 75
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 90@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 30@10 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at yielding prices; sales reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$7 20 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $7 20@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in less demand and heavy, ranging from $5 15@$7 50, for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales of 240 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at $5 25@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 60@$5 90
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 90@ 7 20
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 20@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 15@ 7 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 10
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 00@27 50

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quite depressed, and quoted lower and very irregular. The offerings of Spring, of other than strictly prime quality, have been again liberal, and with only a moderate inquiry noted, mostly for export. Prices have been quoted off 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The chief purchases have been of prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 29; fair ordinary to very good steamer grades, do., at $1 22@$1 28; and poor ordinary to fair No. 2 Chicago do., at $1 18@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Some odd parcels of mixed No. 2 and 3 Spring have been placed at $1 15@$1 17; and equal to about two boat-loads of No. 3 Spring, low grades, at $1 10@$1 12, with some odd lots of rejected and very low mixed Spring at $1@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Old Red and Amber Winter Wheat has been difficult of sale at over $1 40@$1 45 for fair ordinary to very good boat-loads, though car lots of good choice have been placed at from $1 45@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Two full loads of good Amber Western were reported as having been bought at Buffalo for New-York account, at equal to $1 41½, afloat, here, ₱ bushel. New Red and Amber Wheat has been in better supply and cheaper, with a rather better demand reported, chiefly for milling, at from $1 40 for poor ordinary to $1 60 for very choice, the latter rate for car lots of handsome Amber Tennessee. Of new crop Amber North Carolina, 2,600 bushels prime were purchased by a local miller at $1 56 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has attracted but little attention at unsettled rates. The general market closed heavily, with very little disposition evinced by export purchasers to operate to any considerable extent, even at prevailing rates, notwithstanding the further fall in ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,700 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 55@$1 70; inferior to prime Red and Amber Western, old crop, at $1 40@$1 48, chiefly at $1 41½@$1 45; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 32@$1 40; No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 29 for Milwaukee, and $1 18@$1 25 for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 13; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 17; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1@$1 06; White Genesee at $1 65@$1 75; Amber State at $1 45@$1 48; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 60; White Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee at $1 60@$1 70, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less demand. Prime parcels of Mixed have been very scarce, and held with confidence; a few loads were reported sold at 92c., and at the close there were bids of 91c.@91½c. mentioned as having been made, partly on trade account. The bulk of the offerings consisted of the poorer grades. Three or four loads of Mixed, of fair ordinary quality, were placed at 90c.; and several broken parcels of inferior and unsound below this rate and down to 86c. ₱ bushel. Some inquiry was reported for Yellow within our range. White was neglected. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,500 bushels at 89c.@92c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, closing with 91c.@91½c. bid for prime, and at 90c. for fair ordinary; $1 02@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 10 for White do., and 86c.@88½c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been very quiet on the basis of $1 10@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull at about former rates. Barley-malt has been inactive at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been less freely offered and have been in fair demand at firmer prices for desirable lots. Fair to very good old Mixed Western were sold to a moderate extent at 52c.@53½c., ₱ bushel. New met with a readier sale within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 51c.@53½c. for mixed Western; 50c.@56c. for inferior to very choice new and old mixed and White State, Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 300 bbls. Flour and 25,040 bushels Wheat for London, 230 bbls. Flour and 28,718 bushels Wheat for Bristol, and 100 bbls. Flour for Zanzibar.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn ware-houses Aug. 15, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,479,232	Barley	105,661
Corn	646,350	Malt	122,078
Oats	742,635	Peas	27,398
Rye	25,715		

HAY—Bale Hay continues salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New has been quiet at from 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in request within our former range; sales, 4,300 Vera Cruz, 1,300 Salted Texas and 800 Manzanilla, on private terms; and 600 Mexican at 18c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crops of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 112 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—A very moderate demand prevails, chiefly for job lots, at irregular prices; sales, 60 hhds. Cuba low grade at 31c., and small lots of Porto Rico at 40c.@44c. ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm on the basis of $1 80@$1 85, for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs., with a moderate export demand reported. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet and nominally unchanged in price. Spirits Turpentine has been in more active request, on the basis of 39c. for merchantable and 39½c. for shipping, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 1,500 bbls., chiefly shipping, at 39½c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 75@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$3. Pitch, $3 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in light demand, as a rule, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil at 93c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40; Menhaden at 40c.@42½c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market shows more firmness, holders manifesting less eagerness to sell, while the demand is reported on the increase, from home buyers, as well as from shippers. Crude in bulk has been moderately inquired for in this market on the basis of 12c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of equal to 2,250 bbls. for early delivery. Crude in shipping order has been quiet, at about 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, business has been fairly active at decidedly better prices, with sales reported of equal to about 12,000 bbls. for early and forward delivery, mostly on the basis of $2 90@$2 95, on the upper road, ₱ bbl. Refined has been quoted stronger in price in both the local and Philadelphia markets, with a fair demand noted mainly from export buyers. Sales have been reported here of 7,500 bbls. Standard and August delivery at 24c.@24½c., mostly at 24½c., with small lots at 25c.; 3,000 bbls. do., September and October, on private terms. Also at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for August deliveries, at 23½c.@24½c., closing at 24c.@24½c.; and 6,000 bbls. do., September, October, November deliveries, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence include 2,648 bbls. for Trieste, 8,060 cases for Genoa, and 500 cases for Zanzibar. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in better request and firmer, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been in moderate request at about 9½c. in shipping order, and 4½c.@4¾c., in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a more liberal offering, and very moderate demand for other than Mess and Thin Mess. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 850 bbls., all told, at $29@$29 25, chiefly at $29 for Western Mess; $30 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29@$29 25 for Thin Mess; and $29@$29 25 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. Western Mess, for forward delivery, including seller September, at $29, and October at $29 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in less demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 140 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@24c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ lb. Bacon has been very quiet at about 15½c.@15¾c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb. Sales, 75 pkgs. Lard has been in light request and quoted easier in price, though not offered very freely. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 430 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 16½c.@16¾c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 750 tcs. prime Steam for forward delivery, including seller September, at 16⅜c., October at 16⅜c., and December at 15½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $27@$30 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are very quiet at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$41 50 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been generally inactive, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c. The day's receipts were 401 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from 4c.@14½c., as the extreme for very common to fine factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 4,345 boxes.

SEEDS—Further sales have been reported of 2,000 bags Calcutta Linseed here at $2 25, and 750 bags do. at Boston at $2 20 ₱ bushel; market firm.

SUGARS—Raw have been very quiet, and prices have been tending downward. Sales, 456 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 8⅜c.@11c.; also, 295 boxes Havana at 9⅜c.@10½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in very limited demand at 12c.@13½c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 70,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@10c. for Inferior to Choice; 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@18½c.; 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been at drooping prices. Sales, 325 bbls., at 97½c.@87c., chiefly at 97c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 613 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been reported heavy and lower for British ports, with only very moderate offerings. Petroleum vessels have been in good demand, chiefly for Continental and Mediterranean ports, at well supported rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 40,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6d. ₱ bushel, and 5,060 boxes Cheese, mainly at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 32,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9d. ₱ bushel. For continental ports, a bark, with 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms; a British bark, now at an outport, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. from New-York, or 5s. 9d., from Philadelphia, ₱ bbl.; and a bark, with 3,500 bbls. do., reported on private terms. For a Mediterranean port, a Spanish brig, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For the Adriatic, a brig, with equal to 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

There was a large, slow trade carried on in Live Stock this forenoon. The grades were inferior in the aggregate, and ranged from common to good. The Alexander Cattle ran up to the best and fetched the highest rates going. Prices were, first quality Steers, 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb.; medium grades, 15½c.@16c., and common Steers of Texan blood, 11c. ₱ lb. At One Hundredth-street Market Milch Cows were dull and of poor quality; prices were from $55@$95 ₱ head. Sheep sold at low rates and in small lots, the markets were fair for the best animals on hand but quite dull for inferior stock. Scarce anything was effected in Veals and still less in Hogs. Veals sold from 6c.@8c. ₱ lb. for poor quality, and from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. for the best on sale. Ice merchants are destroying the trade in Hogs. The exhorbitant price of ice renders it out of the question to slaughter more than is required for immediate demand. The export trade in Cured Pork is thereby seriously injured. Prices at Saturday's quotations.

SALES TODAY.

S. SCHUSTER sold for self a mixed lot of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Cherokee cattle, at an average rate of 14½c. ₱ lb. They were Steers, and varied from common to good; sold from 11c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 5½@7½ cwt. S. ROSENTHAL sold for self 65 Illinois Steers, common cattle, from 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb., average weight 6 cwt. HUGHES & WESTHEIMER sold for RICKS & TAYLOR 123 Illinois Steers, common cattle, at 14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for selves, 83 Indiana Steers, common cattle, from 14½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also, for J. REYNOLDS, 36 Ohio Steers, fair cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., at 57 lbs. to the cwt.; and yet again, for ROOTS & Co., 34 Ohio Steers, medium lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. RICHARDSON & WESTHEIMER sold for KENDELL & Co., 61 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. R. MURRY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 60 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 13½c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 94 Illinois Steers, a tidy lot, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., average weight 7½ cwt. J. H. WILLIAMS sold for self 35 State Steers, common cattle, from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. THOMPSON sold for self 86 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 15½c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 30 Kentucky Steers, fair cattle, from 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 120 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 13c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5 cwt. to 9 cwt.; also 106 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@17c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; these were a nice tidy lot of cattle; and again, for same, 75 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. MERRITT & BURCHARD sold for selves 48 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also 32 Illinois Steers, tidy cattle, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 130 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also for same 150 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; and again 50 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 523 Lambs, weight 34,585 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 212 Lambs, weight 12,915 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 174 Lambs, weight 10,837 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 2,000 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 186 Sheep, weight 14,740 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 262 Sheep, weight 20,855 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 167 Sheep, weight 12,680 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 101 Sheep, weight 9,357 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 85 Sheep, weight 7,320 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. REID & McGRAW sold 52 Lambs, weight 3,120 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 1,290 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 540 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 84 Sheep, weight 5,940 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 8 Lambs, weight 530 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 2 Sheep, weight 180 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 15 Lambs, weight 7,940 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 900 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 121 Lambs, weight 7,270 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 116 Lambs, weight 7,030 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,310 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight 4,900 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,580 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 62 Sheep, weight 4,150 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 70 Sheep, weight 5,470 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 45 Sheep, weight 3,390 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 194 Sheep, weight 14,650 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.

Gross arrivals at One-Hundredth-street Market for week ending Aug. 15, 1870: 2,500 head of horned Cattle, 29 Cows, 458 Calves, 473 Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street. Weekly report of sales effected at said market: 1,300 Sheep and Lambs, from 6c.@7c. for Sheep, 7c.@ and from 7c.@10c. for Lambs; 12 Beeves, from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb.; 32 Cows and Calves sold together at $60, $75 and $90 ₱ head; 170 Veals from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, June 9, 1870, }
2 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—19.

The minutes of meeting held June six were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Of lessees of stands in Clinton Market fronting on Canal-street, to have the shed over the sidewalk of Canal-street, along said market, removed, and also to have a sewer built from said market to connect with main sewer in Canal-street, with resolution directing that such work be done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

Of property-owners on Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Fifth avenues, to have that portion of said street paved with Belgian pavement—with resolution that such pavement be there laid.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Durnin—

To place and light a street lamp in front of number three hundred and fifty-eight East Nineteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgium pavement in Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Brien—

To curb, gutter and flag on north-east corner of Marion and Prince streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Durnin—

To relay crosswalk at intersection of Twentieth-street and Second avenue, (east side.)

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Amending resolution relative to Official Reporter of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To flag sidewalks in front of numbers three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and twenty-six and three hundred and twenty-eight Rivington-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To reset curb and gutter stones, and flag on north side of Charlton-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay a crosswalk at each of the four crossings at the intersection of King and Varick streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

To fence in vacant lots on Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To pave Forty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To build a sewer in First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Croton mains on Forty-seventh-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

By Assistant Alderman Barker—

To appoint Philip Malone a Commissioner of Deeds, vice John Rogers, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To permit Cyrus Olmsted to place a watering-trough in front of number three hundred and thirty-five Spring-street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

To open Seventy-second-street from First-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By the same—

To open Seventy-third-street from Third-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Tuesday, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, June 14, 1870, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Schlichting, Woltman—6.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

TUESDAY, June 14, 1870, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in the Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Rogers, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—19.

The minutes of meeting held June nine were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

Petition of the officers of the Convent of the Sacred Heart for a donation to reimburse outlay for assessment for paving, and resolution to donate four thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-two cents to said institution.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Rogers—

To permit John Lynch to place a watering-trough on south-east corner of Leroy and West streets.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Durnin—

To donate seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-one cents to the Church of the Epiphany to pay certain assessments.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

To reflag sidewalk and erect curb and gutter stones on north-east corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To lay Croton mains in Eighty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To regulate, &c., Eighty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

To flag sidewalk on east side Second-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To erect curb and gutter stones and flag in front of numbers thirty-nine, forty-one and forty-three Willett-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

To flag sidewalks on both sides Fourteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Garry—

To place and light a gas-lamp in front of hall attached to St. Gabriel's Church in Thirty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgian pavement in Twenty-sixth-street, between First and Lexington avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Littlefield—

To lay Belgian pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

Directing the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen to cause a revision of the Ordinances of the City to be made, and to have the same published.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances, when appointed.

On motion, adjourned to Monday, June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, June 20, 1870, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—15.

The minutes of meeting held June fourteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

Petition of Benjamin G. Arnold for permission to erect a bay-window and two chimneys on house north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Fortieth-street, and resolution permitting said Arnold to erect a bay-window on such building.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By the President—

Petition of Richard Fannin to construct a retaining-wall on north side of Fortieth-street, between First and Second avenues, and resolution for the same.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Littlefield—

To permit Andrew Ward to place a watering-trough on the south-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

To lay Belgian pavement in Ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To lay Croton mains in Seventy-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To repair and refit rooms over Jefferson Market.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy.

To lay Belgian pavement in Jay-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Barker—

To lay Croton mains in Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-fourth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To place and light two street lamps in front of the building occupied by the Washington Club, number two hundred and eight East Twentieth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy—

To place and light a street lamp in front of number five Varick-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To reset curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalks south side of King-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the matter of the following improvements: Fifty-fifth to Fifty-eighth-street sewer; St. Nicholas-avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street openings; One Hundred and Twelfth-street opening; One Hundred and Twelfth-street sewer; One Hundred and Twelfth street sewer; Public-square and Madison-avenue openings; opening One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Harlem river; One Hundred and Sixteenth-street sewer; One Hundred and Fifth-street opening; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street paving, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street opening; Twelfth-avenue opening; Second-avenue sewer; Fourth-avenue opening; Sixty-seventh-street opening; High Bridge Park opening; Lewis-street paving; One Hundred and Eighteenth street opening; One Hundredth to One Hundred and Seventeenth street sewer; One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street opening; One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets sewer; Laurens-street opening; One Hundred and Thirteenth-street opening, and Lexington-avenue opening.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Monday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, June 23, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 15 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1870.

John Hardy, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir: You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session, in the Chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Thursday next, the twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before the Board.

THOMAS COMAN,
HENRY WOLTMAN,
GEORGE W. PLUNKITT,
EDWARD SCHLICHTING,
JAMES McKIEVER,
BERNARD O'NEILL,
JAMES G. DIMOND,
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
EMANUEL B. HART.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Hart, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Woltman—6.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned without day.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, June 27, 1870—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their chamber, number sixteen, City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—17.

The minutes of meeting held June 20, were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy—

To lay a crosswalk from the north-west corner of Hudson and Chambers-streets to the south-west corner of College-place and Chambers-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

To fence in vacant lots on the north-west corner of Forty-fifth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To place a free drinking hydrant on the south-west corner of McDougal and Bleecker streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To place and light a gas-lamp on north-westerly corner of Attorney and Delancey streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Broome-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgian pavement in Dominick-street, from Clark to Hudson street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

To place and light a gas-lamp in front of number one hundred and eighty-eight Bleecker-street.

Which was laid over

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay gas-mains and place and light street-lamps in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over—

By the same—

To lay gas-mains and place and light street-lamps in Fifty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over—

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To build sewer in Seventy-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Barker—

To permit J. H. Snyder to place an ornamental lamp-post and lamp on north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Downing-street, from Bleecker to Varick street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To lay Nicolson pavement in Eighty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Assistant Alderman Garry—

To permit Moore and Hill to place a watering-trough at the north-east corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, with draft of ordinance, and letters of information relative to free baths in the City of New-York.

Which was laid on the table and directed to be printed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board communications from the Commissioner of Public Works transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters: Sixty-fourth-street, curbing and guttering, and also regulating and grading, between Third and Fifth avenues; Eighty-fifth-street, regulating, &c., between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Laurens-street opening; One Hundred and Sixteenth-street sewer; Lexington-avenue opening; Laurens-street widening, from Canal-street to Waverley-place; and High Bridge Park.

Which were received and ordered to be placed on file.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To lay Belgian pavement in Jay-street, from Hudson-street to the North River, and to curb, gutter and flag sidewalks on the northwest corner of Marion and Prince streets.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—16.

Resolutions, To flag side-walk on north side of Rivington-street, in front of numbers three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-four, three hundred and twenty-six and three hundred and twenty-eight; to place a free drinking hydrant in the south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Third-avenue; also, same on south-east corner of Tenth-street and Avenue B; to place and light a gas-lamp in front of hall attached to Saint Gabriel's Church in Thirty-sixth-street; also, same in front of number five Varick-street; to re-set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk on south side of King-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street; to repair and re-fit rooms over Jefferson Market; to re-set curb and gutter stones and flag in front of numbers thirty-nine, forty-one and forty-three Willett-street; and to lay Croton mains in Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—17.

Resolutions—To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-first-street, from First-avenue to East River; and also same in Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth avenue.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—16.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Costello—1.

Resolution—To donate four hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-two cents to the Convent of the Sacred Heart to pay assessments.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Odell, Pecher, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Feitner, Garry, McDonald, Thomas Duffy, McCarthy—16.

Negative—Assistant Alderman O'Brien—1.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, July 7, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, CLERK.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, June 30, 1870, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—12.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Reilly—

Of the New-York Oxygen Gas Company to lay pipes.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, when appointed.

By Alderman Hart—

Of owners of property on Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Alderman Hart—

Petition of residents of Fifty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

Referred to Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

By Alderman Hart—

Of Charles H. Wetmore for pay for extra services in Finance Department.

Referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

Petition and resolution—To permit Mrs. Mary Magallena Peppler to connect premises number four hundred and nineteen West Forty-seventh-street with sewer in Tenth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street.

Adopted.

By Alderman Charlock—

Petition and resolution—To pave Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

Directing the Comptroller to issue the further sum of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Woltman—

To permit Directors of Abingdon-square Savings Bank to place two gas-lamps in front of their premises.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Woltman—

To appoint Louis Silverbad a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Henry R. Mott, who has failed to qualify.

Adopted.

By Alderman Dimond—

To permit William Carroll to erect watering-trough on south-east corner One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue.

Adopted.

By Alderman McKiever—

To appoint Brewster Kissam a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas Kenady, failed to qualify.

Adopted.

By the President—

To permit James Haley to erect a watering-trough on north-west corner of Chambers and Cherry streets.

Adopted.

By Alderman Woltman—

To permit Peter Eagan, Jr., to place an ornamental lamp on corner of Canal and Wooster streets.

Adopted.

By Alderman McKiever—

To build a brick sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from First-avenue to Harlem River.

Laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

To flag sidewalk on north side of Forty-second-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

To flag sidewalks on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

To fence in vacant lots on north-west corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

To remove lamp-posts now standing on sidewalk on Second-avenue, between Third and Fourteenth streets, outwardly to inner edge of curb.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Dimond—

To fence in vacant lot number four hundred and sixty-three West Thirty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Charlock—

To pave Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

To relay both crosswalks across Ninth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

To place and light street lamp south-west corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

To place free drinking-hyrandt south-west corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKiever—

To build brick sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

To appoint Benjamin F. Brady Record Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Plunkitt—

To regulate and grade Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-first to One Hundred and Sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

To pave Vandam-street, from Macdougal to Greenwich-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

To pave Dominick-street, from Clarke to Hudson-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Mitchell—

To pave Varick-street, from Franklin to Carmine-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To pave Broome-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

To place and light street lamp opposite number six Bowery.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Charlock—

To fence in vacant lots on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile a Corporation Manual for one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Directing the Commissioners of Public Works to attach Cremin's patent street-lamp reflector to each of the public gas lamps.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGES FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, with draft of ordinance and letter of information relative to free baths in the City of New-York.

Which was received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed in document form.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting the resignation of Walter W. Price as one of the Commissioners of Excise, and nominating David V. Freeman to fill the vacancy.

Which resignation was accepted, and said nomination consented to.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor transmitting an invitation from the N. Y. Schuetzen Corps to receive a marching salute.

Which invitation was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Charles J. McDermott, tendering his resignation as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was adopted, and in connection therewith,

Resolution, That James Oscar Bartholf be appointed in his stead.

Which was adopted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Superintendent of boats for removing night soil, and giving notice of the withdrawal of the boats.

Referred to the Committee on Public Health, when appointed.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, relative to ordinances for flagging streets.

In connection therewith, resolution to amend all resolutions wherein flagging is limited to a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, which are now in the Department of Public Works, and for which no contracts have been entered into, by striking therefrom the words "four feet wide through the centre thereof," wherever they occur.

Which was adopted.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting petition of property-owners on Forty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Harlem River, to have said streets paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements, when appointed.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of Public Works, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of Fifty-fifth to Fifty-eighth-street sewer, between Lexington and Eighth avenues; St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street opening; One Hundred and Twelfth-street opening; One Hundred and Twelfth-street sewer; Public-square and Madison-avenue opening; One Hundred and Fourteenth-street opening, between Eighth-avenue and Harlem River; One Hundred and Sixteenth-street sewer, between Third and Fourth avenues; One Hundred and Fifth-street opening, from Third-avenue to Harlem River; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street trap-block pavement, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street opening; Twelfth-avenue opening; Second-avenue sewer; Fourth-avenue opening; Sixty-seventh-street opening; High Bridge Park opening; Lewis-street paving; One Hundred and Eighteenth-street opening; One Hundred and Fourteenth-street sewer; One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street sewer; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue sewer; Laurens-street opening; Lexington-avenue opening, and Laurens-street extension.

Which were received and ordered on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit Joseph Wehrle to place two gas-lamps in front of his premises, north-west corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street; to appoint Alexander F. Dodge a City Surveyor; to permit Cyrus Olmstead to place a watering-trough in front of number three hundred and thirty-five Spring-street; relative to official property of Board of Aldermen; to permit John Lynch to place a watering-trough on the south-east corner of Leroy and West streets; to permit Moore & Hill to place a watering-trough on the north-east corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Second-avenue.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To set and reset curb and gutter stones on north-east corner of Marion and Prince streets; to pave Jay-street, from Hudson-street to North River, with Belgian pavement; to flag sidewalks in front of numbers three hundred and twenty to three hundred and twenty-eight Rivington-street; to place free drinking hydrants south-east corner of Tenth-street and Avenue —; to place and light one gas-lamp in front of hall attached to St. Gabriel's Church; to pave with Belgian pavement Forty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to East River, and Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fifth avenue; to place and light street lamp in front of number five Varick-street; to reset curb and gutter stones on south side of King-street, from Hudson to Greenwich street; to repair and refit rooms over Jefferson Market; to reset curb and gutter stones, &c., on west side of Willett-street, in front of numbers thirty-nine, forty-one and forty-three; to place free drinking hydrant on south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Third-avenue; to lay Croton mains in Twenty-first-street, Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, To donate four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-two cents to Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Referred to Committee on Finance, when appointed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, Directing the Clerk of the Common Council to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge or insignia. Directing the Clerk of each Board to procure and furnish each member with the necessary stationery, maps, books, &c., to facilitate the discharge of their official duties.

Which were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Hart, Irving, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch, Woltman—13.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Thursday, July seven, at two o'clock P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner 23d-st. and 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Joseph Jefferson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. Barrett and Bangs, Miss Moore, Mme. Ponisi.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A great battle is reported to have been fought before Metz on Sunday, and another one near that city yesterday. In the former both sides claim a victory, and in the latter it is claimed that the Prussians were the conquerors. Of the fight on Sunday NAPOLEON, in a dispatch to the Empress, says the French army began crossing the Moselle in the morning, when about half the troops had reached the other side, and ignorant of the presence of the enemy, they were attacked in strong force by the Prussians. The fight lasted four hours, and the German troops were finally repulsed with great loss. The King of Prussia, in regard to the same affair, in a telegram to the Queen, dated Sunday morning, in the vicinity of Metz, says, "A victorious combat occurred near Metz, today." No details of the battle reported yesterday are as yet received. NAPOLEON, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, left Metz for Verdun, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, where they arrived safely. Before taking his departure he issued a proclamation, in which he expressed his confidence in the patriotism of the citizens to protect and defend the city. McMAHON's whereabouts seem to be in doubt. He is reported at both Toul and Nancy. EDMOND ABOUT has not as yet made his appearance, and it is feared he has been killed. The German troops are swarming up the Moselle and the French have blown up two bridges at Vigneul to check their advance. A rumor is current in Paris that 30,000 of McMAHON's corps, who were believed to have been captured by the Prussians, have arrived at Strasbourg. Twenty French citizens, it is represented, have been shot at Woerth, by the Prussians, in retaliation for reported injuries inflicted on wounded German prisoners. Mulhouse, in a late dispatch, is reported to be in the possession of the Prussians. The evacuation of Nancy would seem to be confirmed. A great battle, it is said, in London, is expected to occur soon at Kiel. It is also reported in that city that the German troops held Pont-a-Mousson yesterday. On Sunday a small force of Prussian cavalry appeared before Toul, and demanded the surrender of the place. They retired, after an interchange of shots, with a slight loss. Advices from the Rhine, it is said, indicate that a siege of Strasbourg is not intended by the enemy, but that the design is to cut off the communications. To this end they have already blown up the bridges and railway to Basle. The force surrounding the city, which is fully garrisoned and provisioned, is not thought to be large, but it is considerably magnified by the fears of the inhabitants. The reported capture of Bitsche is denied, and the town is still holding out against the troops detached from the Prussian forces to besiege it. The Prussian head-quarters on Sunday night were at Herny on the Metz and Saarbrück Railway.

The available force for the protection of Paris is in round numbers 130,000 men. Six hundred guns are in position. On Sunday a serious disturbance occurred in Paris, the particulars of which are given in full in our dispatches. About fifty arrests were made. Discoveries in connection with the leaders of the riot were also made, which proved the existence of a conspiracy in the city hostile to the Empire. Stringent rules in reference to the transmission of private telegraphic dispatches through and to France have been established by the authorities. A Berlin dispatch states that hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris, a portion of which have arrived at Cologne. Money for their relief is being raised in Germany. A council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries yesterday, at which the Empress presided. The Press of France resolutely denounce all overtures for peace until the Prussians are driven from the soil. The *Constitutionnel* urges more unity in the Corps Legislatif, saying that the greater part of the sessions are taken up with useless questions addressed to the Ministry, and with irritating debates. The Senate has adopted the financial measures originated in the Corps Legislatif. The Orleans Princes are still in England, having as yet received no answer to the offer of their services. Prince MURAT has taken his family to England and returned to the front. Père HYACINTHE has volunteered as a private in a regiment for the defense of Paris. The sale of English and Belgian papers has been prohibited in Paris. In private letters received in London it is represented that EUGENIE is sadly changed, being worn out with the cares incident to the situation. The Prince Royal of Prussia has received the Order of the Iron Crown for his victory at Wissenbourg. Thirty German ships in port at Falmouth had a procession around the harbor on Saturday, to the music of bands, and decorated with Prussian flags.

Austria denies the reported movement of troops to the Transylvanian frontier. The Empress CARLOTTA, it is said, manifests a great interest in the war, her reason having been awakened by the events transpiring on the Continent. VICTOR EMMANUEL, it is said, has been released from his promise to aid NAPOLEON, owing to a letter written to the latter, in which he says that should he leave Italy he fears he should never re-enter it again. Prince NAPOLEON is reported at Florence. The mission to Denmark is also deemed a failure, as that country, through the pressure of Russia and England, it is reported, refused to receive the French Ambassador. The feeling in Rome in regard to French reverses, on the part of partisans of the Pope, is one of joy. They flock, it is said, to the new Prussian Legation, and are well received. Rumors are renewed in London, but not credited, that an effort is to be made by the other Powers for an armistice between the belligerents. Neutral ships in the blockaded ports of Germany are required to sail in ten, and not fifteen days, as was first reported. Disturbances of a serious nature are reported to have occurred at Marseilles and Lyons, and open hostility to the Emperor was manifested. More trouble is anticipated. Lyons has been put in a state of defense.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Revolutionary movements of a formidable character in Italy are reported by way of London, and the arrest of MAZZINI at Palermo is announced from Florence. He has been sent to Gaëta....The Republican Committee of Madrid has issued an address, counseling their followers to observe order and discipline. Their cause, they say, gains strength hourly. It is said there that DE RODAS has resigned the Captain-Generalcy of the island....Several changes in the Turkish Ministry are announced....A London dispatch announces the destruction of the ship *Pennsylvania* at that port, on Saturday, by fire.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch says that the Spanish Colonial Minister has intimated to Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS that if the rebellion is not suppressed by Sept. 1, 15,000 more Spanish troops will be sent to Cuba.

BISSATT's foundry and machine-shops, at Quebec, Canada, were destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $25,000; insurance $10,000. By the fire 100 men are thrown out of employment, and the contracts for the Intercolonial Railway will be delayed. At the recent fire at St. Rochs, university property to the amount of $157,000 was burned.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec is in a dying condition.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing the display of the national flag on the navy-yards and stations, and on all vessels in commission, on the day of Admiral FARRAGUT's funeral, and the Commandant of the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth to furnish the proper funeral escort, and pay the honors due the deceased.

The Controller of the Currency will, in a few days, issue a circular relative to the organization of national banks for the issue of gold notes. The circular will incorporate all the sections of the act providing for the three per cent. certificates and for the redemption of the national bank notes.

The Republicans of Nebraska have followed the example of Ohio, and given a formal expression of their sympathy with Prussia as a belligerent.

A meeting of the depositors in the Brooklyn Central Bank was held, yesterday, in the auction-rooms of COLE & MURPHY, but no business was transacted. Gen. CROOKE, one of the directors, however, stated that he knew that the money deposited in the bank would be refunded.

An order was, yesterday, made by Judge BARNARD, directing J. B. ROMAR and seventy-nine other members of the National Stock Exchange, to show cause, on the 17th inst., why the partnership should not be dissolved and a receiver appointed to take charge of the property and wind up the concern.

A Washington dispatch says a warrant has been issued from the Police Court there for the arrest of Hon. R. R. BUTLER, Representative from Tennessee, on a charge of forgery.

A Cincinnati dispatch says Hon. W. C. GOODLO, late Judge of the Lexington, Ky., Judicial District, died yesterday at his home of softening of the brain.

The National Labor Congress assembled yesterday in Cincinnati.

ELIZUR HART, long a prominent citizen of Orleans County, and for a number of years President of the Orleans County National Bank, of Albion, died at Albion, N. Y., on Saturday.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Missouri have issued a circular giving their reasons for recommending that no Democratic State ticket should be put in the field next Fall. They advise the election of all the Democrats possible to the Legislature.

Mr. WHITTEMORE has formally withdrawn his name as a candidate for member of the Forty-second Congress in the Columbia District, South Carolina.

A Denver, Colorado, dispatch says the gap in the Kansas Pacific Railroad was closed yesterday afternoon.

A Lesson from the Enemy.

Let there be no mistake as to the temper in which the Northern Democrats are preparing to begin the campaign, or the tactics with which they hope to achieve victory. The differences between them and the Southern impracticables fairly come under review when considering the question of Democratic unity. We are entitled, then, to show that a powerful reactionary element is at work within the party, and that while this element retains its vitality the success of the party would be fraught with peril. There the availability of the fact ends. For in these latitudes we shall not encounter Southern ultraism. WADE HAMPTON will not come among us to repeat his Union-square speech of 1868, nor is FRANK BLAIR any longer looked up to as an oracle. The Northern Democracy, wiser in their generation, evince a determination to avoid the blunder which contributed to their defeat under SEYMOUR. Their leading journals unite in counseling moderation, the avoidance of the negro as a party text, and the acceptance of the facts of reconstruction. From the majority of their conventions we have yet to hear, but so far as the party opinion has obtained authoritative expression, it has concurred with this view. Such a result is embarrassing to those who act on the supposition that to elect Republican candidates it is only necessary to revive the cries of the war period. But we shall gain nothing by ignoring facts, especially the fact which reveals the ground chosen by the Democrats of the North and West for the contest soon to be waged. We have an enemy who knows what he is about, and will promptly profit by every Republican mistake.

The exigencies of the position, to some extent, throw Republicans on the defensive. We have to vindicate the general course of the party in Congress and of the Administration. The task requires judgment and discrimination. Unqualified eulogy will not suffice. We must admit the errors that have been committed, if we would secure credit for the good that has been performed. It is not necessary to applaud every appointment made by President GRANT to establish his claim to an honest use of patronage, nor to extol every act of his Administration to establish its general excellence. The justification of both really consists in the increased integrity and efficiency which they have imparted to the public service, and in the aid they have rendered to the work of retrenchment. The country has gained on one hand from the greater productiveness of the revenue, the result of effort and uprightness in its collection, and on the other hand from the economy that has been introduced into the expenditures. So also in regard to Congress. Fidelity to the Republican cause does not imply an unstinted indorsation of the Congressional record. We may be faithful to truth without being unfaithful to the party. We may confess that grievous errors marred the progress of reconstruction, and yet insist that the finished work is creditable and just. We may admit that sinister class interests triumphed in many of the tariff changes, and yet point with pride to an aggregate reduction of taxation that will bring relief to commerce and the people. We may deplore the concession to monopoly which closed the American market to foreign-built ships, and the errors that abounded throughout the session, and yet be warranted in asserting the general goodness of the service rendered by the majority. Subject to these reservations and qualifications, the defensive attitude of the party may be easily maintained. It is made strong by the magnitude and righteousness of the party's work, considered as a whole, and conclusive by the fact that all that has been done, has been done in spite of Democratic opposition.

Merely defensive tactics, however, will not make victory certain. The Republican Party, if it would win, must take a lesson from the Northern Democracy, and prepare for a vigorous aggressive movement. We use the term, not as a piece of party slang, but as the equivalent of a positive policy that shall cover the unsatisfied wants of the country. The party must declare where it stands in relation to taxation and finance. It may not be possible, or desirable, to construct a tariff test by which candidates and platforms shall be judged; but it is absolutely necessary to decide whether the policy of tax reduction, as inaugurated by Congress, shall be continued, and the reduction of the debt—apart from the sinking fund—deferred, or whether the contrary policy, which the Secretary of the Treasury has obstinately upheld, shall be allowed to prevail. Mr. BOUTWELL's Boston speech renders the avoidance of this issue impossible. He has thrown down a challenge which the State Conventions must take up. Their answer will be one of the key-notes of the campaign. Shall the party respond to the nation's demand for relief by revising the fiscal system, and cutting down its burdens to the lowest point compatible with the obligations of the Government, or shall it continue these burdens in order that the Treasury may have a large surplus to be applied to the payment of a debt not due? We thought that the question had been settled in the closing days of the session—and settled adversely to Mr. BOUTWELL. But that gentleman has revived it, and Republicans must now dispose of it finally. The shipping question, which the Secretary touched but did not meet, presents another conflict from which the Conventions cannot hope to escape. Upon the manner in which they dispose of diverse sentiments on these points, and shape the course of the party in regard to them, the chances of the campaign largely depend.

It is quite certain that on subjects of this nature the Democracy will utter no uncertain sound. They will keep living issues before the country, and Republicans must make up their minds to face them or suffer.

France and the Invaders.

Two battles have been fought before Metz, one on Sunday and another yesterday, but details of either are as yet almost totally wanting. This much we can gather with reference to the conflict of the 14th, that the main body of the French troops who had been encamped around Metz were on Sunday morning being transported to the left bank of the river, from which they could gain by the highway leading due west to Verdun, and by other parallel routes, the valley of the Meuse. An unexpected advance by a portion of the Prussian Army of the North under Gen. STEINMETZ, comprising the First Army Corps, commanded by Gen. VON MANTEUFFEL, and the Seventh, commanded by Gen. VON ZASTROW, found the French evidently unprepared. After what must have been a stubborn contest of four hours' duration, the issue evidently remained doubtful, since both sides claim the victory. It seems at least that the Prussians failed to compel the abandonment by the French of the right bank of the river, for, if the news received by way of London may be trusted, the conflict was renewed yesterday, and this time resulted in a Prussian victory. The presence of Prussian troops at Vigneul indicates that their advance guard has also crossed the Moselle, and that the roads around the great fortress will soon be as thoroughly commanded by the enemy as its railroad communication is, since the capture of Pont-a-Mousson and Frouard.

A very suggestive item of intelligence is contained in the announcement that a body of thirty thousand of McMAHON's troops, supposed to have been captured by the Prussians, had arrived safely at Strasbourg. As the entire force under that General did not exceed fifty thousand men, it is clear that—supposing this statement to be a fact—he could, after the sanguinary battle at Woerth, have had but very few men to lead back upon Nancy. The battle of the 6th, must, therefore, before the receipt of this news, have been accepted as equivalent to the almost total annihilation of McMAHON's command, and the magnitude of the results which have followed it, thus become somewhat more intelligible. It appears exceedingly probable, in spite of repeated assurances to the contrary, that the troops withdrawn from Nancy have evacuated Toul also. It is difficult on any other hypothesis to understand why two hundred of the Prussian light cavalry should have ventured to hold parley with its defenders, or why the National Guard and the *Garde Mobile* should alone be mentioned as the garrison of the fortress. As we yesterday pointed out, the line from Verdun to Toul is a much more extended one than the French Generals could hope to defend, and as the Emperor has evidently fixed his head-quarters at Verdun, we shall probably hear of McMAHON and FAILLY being posted at Commercy, a point twenty-five miles south of the new base of operations, and situated where the main railroad line from Nancy to Paris crosses, at right angles, the course of the Meuse.

The operations in the south-east will assume new importance should the capture of Mulhouse and Besancon be confirmed. The latter place, in particular, is a citadel of a class only a degree lower than Metz and Strasbourg. Although situated at a distance of 251 miles from Paris, it commands the main avenue to what may be termed the central route to the capital. As we some time ago pointed out, when the Rhine was first crossed from the south-eastern point of the frontier, this line of advance to Paris is least beset with natural obstacles, and is beyond this almost destitute of defense. The City of Dijon is situated about fifty miles beyond Besancon, and though of great importance commercially, is not very formidable as a citadel. From this, half a day's march will place an army fairly in the valley of the Seine without a fortified position of any importance between them and Paris. Should the important and marvelously rapid movement involved in the capture of Besancon be confirmed, as well as the further news of 100,000 men of the Landwehr having crossed the frontier to follow it up, the campaign in the north must inevitably be brought to an early termination from the necessity there will exist for the main army falling back to defend the capital. Meanwhile the difficulties of the situation are aggravated by the certainty, drawn from frequent discovery, of the presence in Paris of an organized band of Prussian spies. The reported manifestations of revolutionary sentiment at Lyons and Marseilles must still further increase the perplexities of a Government many of whose members know by experience how catching is the fever of revolt when it begins among the populations of the impulsive and enthusiastic South.

The New Leader of Europe.

Whatever immediate results the great struggle in Europe may have, whether France shall make a desperate effort and throw back the invaders, or NAPOLEON be hurled from his throne and a Provisional Government erected, or Prussia be induced to make peace, holding the old Alsatian provinces as security for indemnification of the war expenses—whether these or still more marvelous effects follow this brilliant campaign of the German forces—one event shines forth clear in the dim future, crowded as it will be with grand achievements and the changing destinies of empires. It is that from this, the momentous year for many decades, and perhaps centuries to come, a new Great Power leads European civilization.

The leadership of Europe has been held in succession, or has been shared, by many of its chief nations. In the time of HENRY VIII. and ELIZABETH, the controlling Power of the civilized world was unquestionably Spain, or the Germanic Empire of which it was the head. For a period succeeding, Holland held the van of commercial progress, and controlled the ocean, followed by England. But the struggle for the continental leadership lay in general between Germany, always broken and at war with itself, and France, which made up for inferior numbers and power by the martial qualities of its people. This struggle continued with varying fortunes for centuries, Teutonic firmness, for the most part, repelling and quenching French ardor. The same battle-grounds which appear in this war have been stained, century after century, with German and French blood, and have been made glorious by the heroism and generalship of the great commanders of both races. Through all these years of contest, however, it can never be said that Germany, as a unit, was pitted against France.

At length the democratic uprising of France, guided by the genius of the greatest military commander of modern times, gave that country the victory in the century-long struggle, and put Germany under her feet. France was now at the head of Europe. After NAPOLEON's fall, England may be said for a certain period to have been the controlling European Power, until the vast population of Russia and the increasing respect for her military force, placed her at length in the front rank of the Great Powers. During the last fifty years, however, England has gradually sunk from her position; the Crimean war, and her internal difficulties, have displaced Russia; and, until the victory of Sadowa, the increasing wealth and power of France, with her central position, and the audacity of her military chiefs, had given her the pre-eminence in Europe. During the sixteen years before 1866, France was unquestionably the leading Power of the civilized world. And, however we may admire French genius and capacity for organization, all must admit that the great influence of this brilliant people were thrown on the side of the worst evils of civilization—of standing armies, of fettered presses, personal government and Cæsarism, as the best form of political administration. Wherever France should control, whether in Italy, or Algiers, or Mexico, or Spain, there would prevail "Napoleonic ideas," government by one for the sake of one, military glory, a universal suffrage of the ignorant supporting a military chief, and all the oppression of free thought by an Imperialist rule. Her leadership in Europe has been a hindrance to true progress and civilization.

The victory of Sadowa showed a new and formidable rival arising into supremacy. Since 1812-14 Germany had hardly been known as a Power on the Continent. For a brief period then, the great German masses seemed to unite, and, despite all divisions of government and religion, to hurl themselves as one Power on the invaders. The fruits of this great popular uprising, instead of cementing union, seemed only to increase separation and strengthen despotism in the fatherland. Through all succeeding changes the one cry and passion of the German people has been for "unity." But even revolution did not give them that, and it was reserved for an arbitrary statesman and an absolute sovereign to win for Germany what her people could not gain, a popular unity. The natural results of the brilliant campaign of 1866 were to sweep away all the petty barriers of government and ceremonial which had so long separated German communities, and to make Germany, from the Baltic to the Maine, one nation, and the rival of France in European leadership. The campaign of 1870 will do more. It welds Germany into one compact mass from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, and places this vast community at the head of European civilization. No such grand and momentous event has happened since the overthrow of France in 1814. A Teutonic instead of a Latin race leads Europe, and nationalism in place of Cæsarism, parliamentary institutions instead of personal government, peaceful development under constitutional forms, rather than military glory and Imperial rule, will now be the models presented to the world. Teutonic seriousness, Teutonic love of liberty in Church and State, and the Teuton's disposition for peace, (unless he feels his rights trampled on,) will be the qualities of the ruling race. The Latin races have done their part—and not always an inglorious one—in the world's history. Now more earnest and moral and free races must guide the helm of progress. Protestantism and parliamentary government must lead European advancement. By a marked coincidence, the Pope ceases from his temporal power with the fall of Cæsarism. A new European era opens, with a vast Germanic State—controlled by Parliaments and without standing armies—marching at the head of civilization and progress.

Brooklyn Taxation and Politics.

Some weeks since, speaking of the rumors of scarcity of water in Brooklyn, we suggested that the rate of taxation in that city would doubtless be higher next year than last,—and there is now every indication that such will be the case. The official return of taxes and assessments for the year ending the 30th of June, amounts to $7,200,000. The *Eagle*, in which this statement appears, remarks that the prospect is that next year the sum required will be a round ten millions. This, it admits, is an unwelcome fact, but "apparently as certain as it is melancholy." As Brooklyn property is now taxed nearly four per cent. on an assessed valuation of about two-thirds, it may be expected that owners of real estate are not jubilant at the prospect, especially as there is just now very little sale for houses or lots.

If Mayor KALBFLEISCH desires to make himself popular with the citizens of our sister city, he cannot do better than to devise some means of keeping the expenses of that city at the same rate as they were last year. But at present he seems afflicted with mandamuses, and his course thus far has been such as to make him enemies rather than gain friends. After considerable delay, and after having contracted a heavy bill for lawyers' fees, which must be paid out of the city treasury, he was finally compelled to sign the Park bonds, in conformity with the law. And now another mandamus has been served on him at the solicitation of the Fire Commissioners, because he refuses to sign bonds for them. Eminent counsel declare that the Mayor is as much in the wrong in this case as he was judicially declared to be in the matter of the Prospect Park bonds, but considerable litigation will be required before he can be brought to take that view of the case. The avowed purpose of Mayor KALBFLEISCH in all these refusals is to save the city money from being squandered; but while he is watching at these doors of the treasury, which have been legally opened, there are countless minor and illegal leaks which need looking after. It is praiseworthy in an official to endeavor to save the money intrusted to him by taxpayers, but Mayor KALBFLEISCH should have learned before this that the law must be obeyed until it is declared invalid by a competent tribunal.

In this action of the Mayor, and in a prospect of increased taxation, there is a grand opportunity for the Republican Party of Brooklyn, if they are wise enough to combine in a united effort to overthrow the Democrats now in power. Last year in a hotly-contested election, the Republicans were able to elect their candidate for Sheriff, and this Fall there is little doubt that if they unite on a strong ticket they can carry the county. There have been some differences in the various wards, and even in the General Committee, but these appear to have been harmoniously settled. The Democratic managers of Brooklyn have a heavy weight of unpopularity to carry, and there is much dissension in their ranks. If all the good Republicans of Brooklyn will now make common cause against their present Democratic rulers, they may hope to be well rewarded for their labors.

The Growth of Popular Education.

The rapid growth of population in this country, both by natural increase and by immigration, renders the subject of popular education more and more pressing in importance. The inquiry is constantly made whether this growth is accompanied by a proportionate addition to the number of those who are able, to say the least, to read and write. The franchise being a duty to be exercised by every male citizen of sufficient age, and thousands entering upon it for the first time every year, are the majority of the voting public educated or illiterate? The usual answer, given without any special investigation, would certainly be that they are educated. To think otherwise would seem to cast a stigma upon our school system, of which we are, and justly, accustomed to speak with admiration. The new census will determine this question, among others; but meanwhile the Bureau of Education at Washington is so frequently applied to for information as to facts already known, that it has prepared a circular pamphlet which is to serve as a reply to its correspondents upon the subject.

Commissioner EATON was compelled to base his statistics upon the census of 1860 in the absence of any later source, but he has also made use of the Post-office receipts and internal revenue reports in making important additions to his tabulated statements. There were in that year 12,066,156 white persons over twenty years of age able to read and write, and 1,124,974 not able. Of this latter number 446,113 were male persons, and coming therefore under the denomination of voters. The point to be ascertained is, of course, whether this proportion is altered for the better or not. One of Mr. EATON's tables is not prospectively encouraging in this respect. It gives 3,821,972 as the population in 1860, of school age but not attending school, while the total population of that age was 9,469,701. Thus the proportion of those who had arrived at maturity without education was far less than the proportion growing up without education. Other figures in the circular would, however, lead to a different conclusion as to the growth of knowledge. For example, there were 4,159 patents issued in 1860, and 12,182 in 1869, an increase out of all proportion to the presumed addition to the population. The postal receipts *per capita* had increased from forty-one to eighty-four cents in the New-England States, from twenty-one to seventy cents in the Middle, and from twenty-two to sixty-five cents in the North-western States, a circumstance, one would suppose, indicating a spread of education. As the time approaches for laying new statistics before the country, there will be a growing desire to be fully informed upon the whole subject of education, and upon the progress or otherwise that we have made. The rapid creation of a vast dangerous class in our midst is already regarded with anxiety, and the census of 1870 will enable us to know its extent, and to estimate, besides, what sort of intelligence will control the ballot-box of the future.

Apt scholars are the Chinese in everything. They learned to make shoes in Massachusetts, and now they have learned to defraud the revenue in California. Between the earlier industry and the later knavery there may be a logical connection. They found that honest work brought down upon them the hatred of demagogues; and they have seen enough of that class to know that they look with favor on fraud. We expect to hear that the fellow feeling between Chinese knaves and the knavish politicians of our large cities has made the latter "wondrous kind." They will see that Chinese immigrants may, after all, be made useful—perhaps in organizing primaries or manipulating the ballot-box. If they can only succeed in manufacturing "sam socy" without being detected, they will soon be allowed to elect a San Francisco Alderman.

The City has more Southern visitors at this moment than at any time since the restoration of peace. Some of our largest hotels are literally crowded with them. They seem intent upon blending pleasure with business, and not at all unwilling to talk, and act, and enjoy themselves generally as though they had never smarted under the process of reconstruction. Their presence indicates the return of prosperity to the South,—gradual it may be, and beset with vexatious recollections, but having all the signs of health and durability. They will go back, we are sure, impressed with a conviction that New-York is in the largest sense metropolitan, and that the people they meet here are as hearty and kind as in the olden days.

We lately adverted to the line adopted by Prince GORTCHAKOFF's organ, the official *Journal de St. Petersburg*, as an evidence of the Prussian proclivities of the Russian Government. Later advices appear to indicate a remarkable change in the tone adopted toward France. The mission of Gen. FLEURY seems to have had something to do with bringing about this. The criticism of the official and semi-official Press now finds everything to praise in French patriotism, and everything to blame in Prussian arrogance. The *Goloss*, a semi-official paper, explicitly states that although Russia may desire the humiliation of Prussia, she does not wish for her ruin, and the latter Power is reminded that, without striking a blow, Russia might have annihilated her, since she had only to declare herself on the side of France to compel King WILLIAM to send half his army to the eastern frontier, and thus place him at the mercy of his enemies in the west. The complete supervision exercised over the Press in Russia, renders it impossible that such language should be used without the partial sanction of the Government, and its significance as foreshadowing a probable intervention, to save France from being humiliated beyond a certain point, can scarcely be exaggerated.

Two years ago, or thereabout, an enterprising reporter depicted the ordeal through which ambitious mortals who desired to become members of the Police force were required to pass. It was an ordeal which only well-developed, muscular men could hope to endure. They were tried in divers ways—by the scales and the stethoscope, by pummeling and hard physical exercise. We fear that these tests are no longer applied, or, if applied, that their results are no longer respected by the appointing power. Casual but not careless observation has led us to the conclusion that there is a marked deterioration in the physique of the force. We see numbers with baton in hand and badge on breast, whose beardless faces and light frames tell of very moderate strength. There are exceptions, certainly, but the question is how weak men get into the Police, even exceptionally. Is political influence the root of the evil?

A somewhat unintelligible item of the late cable dispatches, is elucidated by our mail news just received. The telegram in question referred to the failure of Austria and Italy to induce England to enter into a league of neutral Powers, having for its object provision against any great territorial changes as the result of the present war. It now appears that Austria had become alarmed at the pro-Prussian attitude of Russia at the opening of the war, and believing that an understanding existed between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg for an active alliance in case of a French triumph, she hastened to secure the adhesion of Italy and Turkey to a defensive league, chiefly intended to keep Russia in check. It was also believed that the King of Bavaria had been induced to join Prussia by the promise of an increase of territory at the expense of Austria. It is now, however, tolerably certain that nothing short of the necessity of an effort for self-preservation will induce the Cabinet of Vienna to venture beyond their present attitude of armed neutrality. As an evidence of the effect of the present struggle upon Austrian finance, it may be remarked, that a fortnight ago the premium on silver had risen in Vienna to thirty per cent., and the consciousness that an immense depreciation of their securities must attend any change of policy, will be a most powerful argument in favor of holding aloof from the contest.

Some of our contemporaries continue the discussion of questions connected with the Nathan murder with an ardor which only the general dullness of the season can explain. They present various theories, and argue in support of them with an ingenuity which a Tombs lawyer may well envy. One of many correspondents who have addressed us on the subject remarks on the absence of all reference to any examination of the business papers or recent business transactions of the murdered man—suggesting that these might possibly furnish some clue to causes of difference, if any such existed. It is quite true that no allusion has been made to this aspect of the subject in the published evidence, but we cannot suppose that it escaped the attention of the detectives. There is no necessity for introducing into the inquiry testimony which has no relevancy, because shedding no light upon the mystery.

The still further rise in the price of ice which the monopoly announces, and the order to cartmen not to sell less than twenty-five pounds at a time, constitute so deliberate a defiance of the public, that another year ought to find a repetition of the outrage impossible. There should be no delay in organizing companies, to be managed by reputable citizens, who would be above the practices of the present monopoly. As a matter of public spirit and self-respect alone, there should be no doubt or delay in making the requisite preparations. A correspondent suggests that the Central Park reservoirs might be made available, and the business undertaken by the Commissioners. There are many reasons against this plan, and, besides, there is no lack of ice-fields elsewhere every Winter. The only thing wanted is a few energetic men, in whom the public could feel confidence. All else will be easy.

It seems singular that this country does not produce enough iron for its own consumption, when it possesses unlimited supplies of ore and coal, which are more accessible and nearer to each other than in any other country. Great Britain is the largest iron producer in the world, and exports two-thirds of its entire product. We produce about a quarter as much iron as Great Britain, and only about three-quarters of what we consume. With inexhaustible raw material, the United States ought to be the greatest iron-producers in the world.

A correspondent objects to that part of the recent address of the Congressional Republican Committee which sketches the record of the Republican Party, and reviews its political achievements. He urges that it is pervaded by a sectional feeling that is calculated to exasperate rather than conciliate the Southern people. "Considering the fact that the address was issued in the interests of a National Republican Party, and for the purpose of favorably influencing Republican action in a majority of the Southern States," he remarks that "the tone which was adopted, and the reminiscences which were indulged in, seem peculiarly unwise." Republican leaders ought, undoubtedly, to recognize the fact that the policy of the party now embraces the whole country. The people have already recognized this fact, North and South, and our political managers may rest assured that the old appeals to sectional prejudice have lost their effect. We can, therefore, appreciate the wish that the Committee had said less about the "demons of slavery;" of the freedmen standing "with their riven fetters in one hand, and their title-deeds to freedom in the other," and of the Southern people still "unsubdued in will, and unrepentant in spirit and purpose." It is the future and not the past with which they should deal.

France has followed our example during the war, by suspending specie payments and issuing legal-tender notes. There is this difference, however: we had little or no gold on hand, while the Bank of France has nearly $229,000,000. To sullenly lock up so large an amount of gold naturally disturbs the financial relations of the country. It is estimated that, in addition to the Bank reserve, there is $600,000,000 of coin in the hands of the people. All this is at once demonetized, and will be made an article of export, at a large premium, while that in the Bank cannot be touched. Of course, by paying the expenses of the war in depreciated paper, the actual cost will be largely increased, as was the case with this country.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BOOTH'S.

Two of our leading theatres were reopened last evening for the Fall and Winter seasons. Fortunately for managers, actors and audiences, the torrid temperature under which we have been groaning and sweating for weeks past, was so far moderated last evening that the entertainments could be given and listened to with some degree of comfort. At Booth's a very large audience welcomed Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in the part of *Rip Van Winkle*, of which it is only necessary to say that it was given with all Mr. JEFFERSON's usual vigor and discrimination. The play has been carefully mounted, and it is to be repeated every evening until further notice, Saturdays included.

NIBLO'S.

"The Duke's Motto," with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT in the part of *Lagardere*, and Miss LOUISA MOORE in that of *Blanche De Nevers*, was given as the opening piece at this establishment last evening. Since the close of the Summer season, the theatre has been most tastefully redecorated, and now presents one of the most elegant interiors in the City. The prevailing colors are French gray, white, gold and crimson. The seats have all been re-covered and the stage boxes hung with new and costly draperies, while the lobbies have been furnished with superb mirrors. The general effect is decidedly pleasing. Mr. BARRETT, who made his bow to a New-York audience after seven years' absence on the Pacific coast, where he has won unqualified praise, was most warmly received. He is possessed of a slight but graceful figure, an expressive face, and a strong, clear and pleasing voice. But making his appearance here as he did last evening, so soon after that of Mr. FECHTER, in the same character, and with almost the same surroundings, the comparison, it need hardly be said, could not possibly be in his favor. In spite, however, of the disadvantage under which he labored, Mr. BARRETT succeeded in giving a very fair, pleasing, and gentleman-like rendition of the character of *Lagardere*. He at least showed himself capable of expressing passion without ranting, and of making love without being guilty of any special absurdity. His conception of the character was a sensible one, if neither very strong nor very original. Miss LOUISA MOORE gave the part of *Blanche* with much feeling and tenderness. Mrs. EMMA CLINE, though apparently suffering from nervousness, made a favorable impression as *Zillah*. The remainder of the characters were played by Messrs. BANGS, FLOYD, CHAPLIN, RENDLE, HOLMES and Mme. PONISI. The mounting of the piece was all that could be desired.

Musical.

Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER will take a benefit at Terrace Garden this (Tuesday) evening. He will be assisted by a double orchestra and by Mlle. CANISSA, Mr. STEINS and Mr. CONADIDUS

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Revolutionary Symptoms in Italy—Arrest of Mazzini—Reported Resignation of Captain-General de Rodas—The Turkish Ministry—Burning of a Ship in London.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Revolutionary movements of a formidable character have recently occurred in Italy as well as in Spain. Proclamations establishing republics in both countries are hourly expected.

FLORENCE, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Palermo announces the arrest, yesterday, of MAZZINI. He had just arrived from Genoa. After his arrest he was taken to Gaëta.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The Republican Committee have issued a manifesto which counsels their supporters to tranquillity, order and discipline. The cause, they say, gains strength hourly. It is said Captain-General DE RODAS, of Cuba, has tendered his resignation, and that it has been declined. There is much congratulation here at the reported dissolution of the New-York Cuban Junta. The official organ says the time is ripe for an amnesty for Porto Rico, but Cuba should await the suppression of the rebellion.

CHANGES IN THE TURKISH CABINET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, via PARIS, Aug. 15.—The following changes are announced in the Turkish Ministry: MUSTAPHA FAZYL PACHA, President of the Council of State, is named Minister of Finance; SADYK PACHA is named Intendant of the Properties of the Church; EDHEIM PACHA becomes Minister of Justice; and HAIDAR-EFFENDI, Prefect of Constantinople; HALILL-BEY is appointed Ambassador to Vienna, and RUSTEM-BEY Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

BURNING OF A SHIP.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Two persons were killed and several injured by a boiler explosion in a brick-yard, near Leicester, on Saturday....Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the explorer of the Nile, is stated to have been at Tenfikiet on the 12th of June....The steam-ship *Pennsylvania* was destroyed by fire here late Saturday evening.

The Bishop of Honolulu has resigned. No appointment to fill the vacancy will be made. In the Thames Regatta, today, SADLER won the champion sculls.

CANADA.

Large Fire at Quebec—The Recent Fire at St. Rochs—Heavy Loss of University Property—The Bishop of Quebec Dying.

QUEBEC, Aug. 15.—A destructive fire occurred here yesterday morning. The foundry and machine-shops of Mr. BISSATT were consumed, together with the residence of SEEF and SONS. One hundred men are thrown out of employment, and large contracts for the Intercolonial Railway will be delayed. The loss is $25,000; insurance $10,000....In the last great fire at St. Rochs the value of university property destroyed was over $157,000....The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec is in a dying condition.

CUBA.

The Cuban Revolt—15,000 More Soldiers if the Revolt is not Ended by Sept. 1.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—The Spanish Colonial Minister telegraphs Captain-General DE RODAS, that if the insurrection is not suppressed by the 1st of September he will send 15,000 more Spanish troops to Cuba.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Honors by the Navy on the Day of the Funeral—Speculation as to the Next Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A general order of the Navy Department, just issued, provides that on the day of the funeral of the late Admiral FARRAGUT the national flag shall be displayed at all the navy-yards and stations and on board of all ships of the United States now in commission. Seventeen minute guns will be fired at noon from each navy-yard. The commandant of the navy-yard at Portsmouth will furnish a proper funeral escort, and will pay the honors due to the deceased. All officers of the navy and marine corps will wear crape on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

THE SUCCESSION.

There is some speculation as to who will succeed Admiral FARRAGUT as Admiral. The act of 1866, establishing the number in each grade of line officers on the active list of the navy, says the increase in the respective grades shall be made by the selection from the grade next below of officers who have rendered the most efficient service during the war, and who possess the highest professional qualifications and attainments. The only officer in the grade below Admiral is Vice-Admiral PORTER.

HONORS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The flags of the Metropolitan, Continental, Mansion, and West End Hotels, were displayed at half-mast, today, in respect to the memory of the late Admiral FARRAGUT.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 15.—Flags at the Navy-yard and all over the city are at half-mast, today. The Masonic Fraternity, of which Admiral FARRAGUT was a member, have been invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday. The Odd-fellows have also been invited. His body is being embalmed. All business will be suspended here on Wednesday.

AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—In this city the flags are displayed at half-mast, in memory of Admiral FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut's Sojourn in Hastings.

The people of Hastings well remember the tall, straight form and the kindly genial manner of the dead patriot. He went there at about the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, and hired a small neat cottage upon the Hill. At that time he had so little money that, small as this house was, he was unable to furnish it.

As soon as it had been ascertained that he had come from the South, the residents of the place regarded him with suspicion. He was looked upon as a Southern spy, or as being one of the class of Southern sympathizers who undertook at one time to fire the principal buildings in this City. In his meditative moments he would stray occasionally to the aqueduct which runs through Hastings. His over-suspicious fellow villagers thought he visited the place for the purpose of poisoning the water with which this City was supplied.

The more worthy among the residents of Hastings were not, however, slow to discover his worth; and both himself and his estimable lady soon gained the esteem of all with whom they became acquainted. Among those with whom he had made himself most popular, was a resident whose fame is as broad as the dominion of civilization. This gentleman shortly made himself acquainted with the circumstances of the new-comer, and is generally believed to have set himself to work at improving them. However this may be, it is certain that FARRAGUT had not been many weeks in Hastings before an anonymous letter reached him through the Post-office. On opening it he was surprised to find that it inclosed $200 in money. With this, it is said, there was bought some furniture, of which the Admiral thought much to his dying day.

The children in the village were particularly fond of the Admiral. He always had a kind word for them, and whenever he was seen on the streets they congregated about him with childish fondness.

President Grant on the Candidates for Governor of New-York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—President GRANT'S attention having been called to a dispatch from New-York in this morning's Chicago *Tribune*, stating that it was understood in Republican circles that he opposes the nomination of Mr. GREELEY for Governor of New-York, he pronounces it utterly untrue. On the contrary, he expressed himself quite favorable to Mr. GREELEY'S nomination, and thinks that no candidate can be put in the field who can get more votes against JOHN T. HOFFMAN than HORACE GREELEY. President GRANT left here this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for the East, via Cleveland....Gov. SEWARD left for San Francisco this morning.

The American Normal School Association—Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The American Normal School Association commenced its sixth annual meeting here this morning. Prof. WM. F. PHELPS, Principal of the State Normal School of Winona, Minn., read an elaborate essay on the course of study for normal schools. This essay was the report of the Committee appointed for the purpose at the last meeting. After reading the report a discussion on it ensued. The morning session was largely attended; about 200 members of the Association were present. In the afternoon the discussion of the report was continued. In the evening, Hon. J. L. PICKARD, Superintendent of the Chicago schools, delivered an address on "The Human Body—A Study for Teachers."

POLITICAL.

Withdrawal of Mr. Whittemore in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—WHITTEMORE has issued an address to his constituents formally withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Forty-second Congress. He says:

I have no doubt of my nomination or success, should I enter upon the campaign as a candidate. I am not, however, a believer in the idea that a man once elected to office has the ownership of the office. All have a right to aspire, and merit alone should decide the question of choice. Seeing with regret the discussions which have arisen in some parts of the State, and feeling anxious for the most complete triumph of the Republican Party in October next, I am willing to sacrifice, if need be, personal advancement. And, as there are some who wish to bestow their compliments upon another, and the question as to inadmission if elected to the next Congress, though there is no doubt in my mind, might confuse my best and truest friends or comfort and aid my weakest enemies, I am, therefore, induced to withdraw my name from the candidacy for the Forty-second Congress.

The Missouri Democrats Explain their Position.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a circular to the Democracy of Missouri setting forth their reason for recommending that no Democratic State ticket be put in the field next Fall. The Committee, however, urge the election of as many Democrats as possible to the Legislature, but recommend voters in no case to vote for any one not publicly pledged in favor of removing all suffrage restrictions.

Democratic Conventions in Maine—Politics in Wyoming.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The Democratic County Convention met here this morning and nominated candidates for State Senator and county officers. In the afternoon the Fourth District Democratic Convention met and nominated MARCELLUS EMERY, editor of the Bangor *Democrat*, candidate for Representative to Congress. Both Conventions were largely attended, and passed resolutions denouncing the Administration and advocating free trade and reduced taxation. To-morrow the adjourned State Democratic Convention meets here, a large number of delegates to which are now in the city. Gen. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, of Bangor, will probably be nominated for Governor. The weather is cool and pleasant.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 15.—A Delegate Convention of Republicans will be held at Laramie City, Aug. 25, for the purpose of selecting a Republican candidate to Congress. CHARLES HOWE, United States Marshal, and W. E. JONES, Associate Justice, are prominent candidates. The friends of each claim they will have a majority. The Democrats hold a Territorial Convention at Bryan, on the 22d inst., and from present appearances Col. LUKE MURRIN will receive the nomination.

The National Labor Congress in Cincinnati—Committee on Credentials.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The National Labor Congress convened at Arbeiter Hall this morning. The Convention was called to order by Mr. TREVELLICK, President of the National Labor Union. A Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows: WM. JESSUP, of New-York; CHAS. MCLEAN, of Boston; LARKIN MCHUGH, of Cincinnati; Mrs. COGSWELL, of Illinois, and AMOS SANFORD, of Kansas. Little was done this morning besides calling the list of delegates.

The Labor Congress, during its afternoon session, heard a partial report of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. LANE, of Massachusetts, objected to the admission of Mrs. HATHAWAY, of Chicago, on the ground that she did not represent a body comprised in the call. A motion to refer Mrs. HATHAWAY'S credentials to a special committee was made. Finally, she read the Constitution of the Society she represents—the Working Women's Co-operative Bureau—and the Congress adopted the report admitting her to a seat. Four women are in attendance. The whole number of delegates is seventy three, which is less than was expected. A long address by R. F. TREVELLIC, the President, was read by the Secretary. A Committee on Platform was appointed. It is proposed to hold a mass-meeting at Saenger Hall on Thursday night in the interest of the labor movement.

The Colored Convention at Saratoga—Postponement to Aug. 21.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The State Convention for colored men has been postponed until Aug. 21. Rev. HENRY H. GARNET, JOHN W. LANGSTON, and other leading men will be present.

THE WEST.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—The Gap Closed.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 15.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad was completed to Denver this morning. The gap was ten and one-quarter miles. A flag was placed midway and the building parties worked from the east and west. The former, under E. WEED, and the latter, under Major L. A. EICHOLTZ, made a race for the flag. The Weed party won, completing their five and one-eighth miles at 12½. The last rail was laid at 2½ this afternoon.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Burning of a Factory in San Francisco—Railway Matters—Fires in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—FRANK & CO.'S shoe-factory was burned today. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. They employed Chinese....The California and Oregon Railroad has been finished fifty miles north of Marysville, and will be completed to Tehama about the first of September.

The survey of the Oregon and California road has been made to the State line and graded to Salem.

Fires are raging in the woods in all parts of Washington Territory. A vast amount of timber has been destroyed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 15.—ALFRED ALSON commenced this morning the task of walking from Augusta to Lewiston and return every day during the week, distance thirty miles, making 360 miles to be traveled in six days. He reached Lewiston at 1½ P. M. today, took dinner, and returned at 2:20 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—JOHN REGAN, a brakeman, was run over and killed by a locomotive, this noon in the freight yard of the Worcester Railroad.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 15.—There is great rejoicing here over the completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Col. J. J. MYERS arrived here a couple of days ago with a herd of 7,000 Texan cattle. Another herd of several thousand arrived today. The weather is delightful.

The Ice Monopoly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The continued excessively warm weather and the much talked of high price of ice, suggests the idea that the Reservoirs in the Central Park might be made available in supplying the City without interfering with either the "supply or purity of the water." Ornamental ice-houses of great capacity could be built at various points of the Park, or near the Reservoirs, and derricks rigged for hoisting, &c., be cleared away at the close of the season. It would give employment to a large number of men, and furnish an almost inexhaustible supply of ice to the City, the sale of which would place a large sum of money at the disposal of the Park Commissioners.

WATSON WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

Paving Pennsylvania-Avenue—Tobacco Frauds—Gold-Note Banks—The Supply of Bullion—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The question, what pavement shall be laid upon Pennsylvania-avenue, is attracting much attention here. Gen. MICHLER, one of the Commissioners under whose supervision the work is to be done, has gone North to examine carefully the various kinds in use in other cities, and he will probably be joined during his tour by Mayor EMERY. There is a brisk competition going on between the owners of the different patents, all of whom have their representatives here.

TOBACCO FRAUDS.

A great majority of the frauds upon the revenue which should be derived from tobacco are perpetrated by peddlers who traverse the sparsely settled sections of the country, especially in the South, and carry on a system of refilling packages which bear a genuine stamp. Stringent regulations with regard to the licenses which these peddlers are obliged to carry have been promulgated, but the frauds are difficult to reach, and it is likely additional legislation will be asked from Congress next session.

NEW BANKS.

The organization of new national banks under the Currency act will soon be commenced. The first to be established will be located in the South, where the greatest lack of banking facilities exists.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONTRACT FOR REVENUE STEAMERS.

Contracts for building four revenue steamers have been awarded as follows: An iron propeller, of 350 tons, to Messrs. PUSEY, JONES & CO., at Wilmington, Del.—amount, $75,000; two iron propellers, each of 250 tons, to DAVID BELL, of Buffalo, N. Y.—amount, $55,000 each; an iron side-wheel steamer, of 250 tons, to Messrs. DELONG & WOOD, of Camden, N. J., for $60,000.

THE SUPPLY OF BULLION.

Dr. H. B. LINDERMAN, late director of the Mint at San Francisco, will leave Washington, to-day, under instructions of the Treasury Department, to make an examination of all questions connected with the supply of bullion, and the assaying and coining of the precious metal.

BANKS FOR THE ISSUE OF GOLD NOTES.

The Controller of the Currency will in a day or two issue a circular in relation to the organization of national banks for the issue of gold notes, which will incorporate the different sections of the act providing for the redemption of the three per cent. certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, having reference to the subject, besides other general instructions with reference thereto. The circular states that national banks for the issue of gold notes could be established, and would probably be successful and profitable at any point where direct trade with foreign countries is carried on to an extent sufficient to furnish employment to the capital and means of the bank, and in those cities and States where business is transacted chiefly on a coin basis. But in the small interior towns of the Atlantic or Western States, it is not at all probable that such institutions would be profitable or satisfactory to the stockholders. Banks for the issue of gold notes are to be organized, as provided in the original law on that subject. First, the parties subscribing the capital stock, not less in number than five, should execute articles or association, after which organization certificates should be prepared, forms for both of which are included in the circulars. A certified copy of the articles of association and the original of the organization certificate should be filed with the Controller of the Currency. The cash paid must not be less than fifty per cent. of the entire capital subscribed. The amount of bonds to be deposited must never be less than $30,000, no less than one-third of the paid-up capital of the bank. When fifty per cent. of the capital is paid in a certificate of the officers and directors of the bank, in the form provided by the circular, is to be filed. Before taking any decided steps for the organization of banks, parties are requested to correspond with the Controller of the Currency. Applications may be made by letter, and should state the locality where the bank is required, naming the city or town, the population, a general estimate of the kind and amount of business, the names of the principal parties who propose to organize the bank, with information as to their character and pecuniary abilities. The minimum capital with which a bank can be organized under the general provision of the act is $100,000.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A CONGRESSMAN.

The acting Judge of the Police Court today, on the oath of FRANK M. CLAIK, of the special service of Pension Offices, directed a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Representative R. R. BUTLER on a charge of forgery.

THE APPROPRIATION DIFFICULTY.

The Chairman of the Light-house Board, finding the Civil Appropriation bill made provision for continuing a number of light-houses, using in the bill the words, "in addition to former appropriations," asked the Secretary of the Treasury if these words did not carry the balances from former appropriations with the new appropriations. The Secretary referred the letter to the Commissioner of Customs, who instructed Rear-Admiral SHUBRICK in the affirmative, thus saving the balance of former appropriations, and securing a continuance of the building, and the early finishing of a number of light-houses of great importance to commerce.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

A number of national banks, organized under the new Currency law, were today authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business. Of the number, seven are in Illinois, three in Iowa, three in Michigan, three in Missouri, one in Wisconsin, and two in Kentucky. These are all at points recommended by members of Congress from those States. One or two applications from New-Orleans have been approved, and one from Montgomery, Ala. Other applications which have been made will receive prompt attention as soon as certain necessary facts are received by the Controller, by which to determine action.

COUNTERFEIT FRACTIONAL NOTES.

An erroneous statement has been published concerning counterfeits of fractional currency. Treasurer SPINNER says the counterfeit is not on the new issue of fifty-cent notes, as reported, but on the old issue, having the vignette of LINCOLN, and which old issue the Treasurer is now calling in. The new issue bears the likeness of STANTON. The Treasurer says he will give five dollars for the first counterfeit note of this class. The paper on which the new notes of all denominations are printed is manufactured under the supervision of the Government officers, near Philadelphia. The paper contains colored silk-fiber, and Congress had declared its manufacture by any other parties a felony.

SHIP-BUILDERS' TAXES.

The recent instructions from the Internal Revenue Office suspending the collection of taxes on ship-builders' sales at Norwich, Conn., are intended to apply generally to all ship-building districts. The question of the liability of ship builders to taxation, under the act of March 31, 1868, is now under consideration at the Internal Revenue Office, though claims for the refunding of taxes already paid on ship-builders' sales, founded on the non-liability of ship-builders to taxation, will not for the present be entertained.

THE INDIANS.

Chippewas After Sioux—The Nez Perces Flourishing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Indian Bureau has received a letter from the agent at Chippewa Agency, Red Lake, Minn., dated July, which says a war party of thirty Indians, comprising the best warriors of the tribe, were about to leave on an expedition to find some Sioux. BAD BOY, one of the warriors, promises not to trouble peaceable Sioux, but if they encounter hostile Sioux they shall fight. The Superintendent says they must be discouraged from their hunt, especially during the existing troubles in the North-west. The Superintendent at Boise City, Idaho, says the Indians on the Nez Perces reservation are in a flourishing condition, having made excellent crops. He regrets the report that there is considerable disinclination on the part of the treaty members to give up their old plots of ground outside of the reservation, and moving to the new lands which have been provided for them.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Political News—The Judicial Elections—The Coming Election for Governor and Assembly—The Probable Results—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1870.

The Judicial elections in East Tennessee have in the main resulted in decided triumphs to the Republicans. In the counties comprising the First and Second Congressional Districts the Republicans were successful by such majorities as insure those districts for our party in the Congressional elections in case good men are nominated, which will certainly be done in this district.

The Judicial elections were the result of the Constitutional Convention of last Winter, which vacated the entire elective Judiciary and other offices, except the present immaculate (?) Assembly. The object was to replace the removed officers with Democrats. It has decidedly failed, especially in East Tennessee, where the people are unmistakably adverse to Democracy as defined by the acts of the party now dominant in this State. In the Knoxville Chancery division, Chancellor O. P. TEMPLE, Republican, has been re-elected by the very handsome majority of 3,900. Hon. E. T. HALL, our Circuit Judge, likewise Republican, has been re-elected by over 300 majority. Col. J. M. THORNBURY, Republican Attorney-General for this Circuit, had in, fact, no opposition. In the circuits above us, in every case, Republicans were re-elected by very good majorities. The election, though for Judicial offices, was bitterly contested, and made a partisan race by the Democracy. The issues were, therefore, somewhat similar to those which will be submitted in the November elections for Congress, Governor and members of the General Assembly. The present Assembly of our State, notoriously incompetent and unworthy of their powers, has proved a heavy load for the Democracy to carry. Their partisan legislation and alleged corruption have so disgusted the people that they have already repudiated them, and will do so more emphatically next November. The Supreme Court of the State, under the new Constitution, is composed of six Judges, and is entirely Democratic. At least two of those elected are said to be ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment. Ex-United States Senator A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Middle Tennessee, is one of the elect. His application to Congress to have his disabilities removed was fully discussed in the Senate just before its adjournment, and his application refused. By his own application he confesses that he labors under disabilities, and yet he has been elected. Under the act to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments some very important questions will arise. The first term of the Court meets here next month, when it will be seen what course Mr. NICHOLSON will pursue. The Court was nominated by a partisan convention, and some of its members are more politicians than jurists.

The coming election for Governor is already attracting attention. The Democracy have called a convention to meet in Nashville on the 13th proximo. There are three prominent candidates whose claims must then be settled. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, the President of the late Constitutional Convention, is a very prominent candidate, and purports to represent the moderate wing of the Democratic power. In Tennessee the opponents of Republicanism are very sensitive as to the name under which they fight. The old Whig element is very strong, and it has lost but little of its old hatred of Democracy. But the bulk of the present mongrel party is made up of the Andrew Johnson, Isham G. Harris school of Democracy. Against this element the so-called Conservative faction is waging a very bitter war. This party profess to oppose the "dead issues" and to favor progressive ideas. They realize the impracticability of fighting against the results settled by the war. But they are a minority of the party. The old simon-pure, fire-tried Democrats insist upon fighting over again the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and, in the words of the Memphis *Appeal*, propose to wage "a perpetual war" against them. This element profess great enmity to Gen. BROWN, who, although he boasts of having received more wounds than any General officer in the rebel army, still favors some conservative measures. The candidate of this element is another Ex-Confederate—Gen. QUARLES—but one of the impracticables. The feeling between these two factions is now very bitter, and unless it is mollified before the Convention assembles, or some compromise candidate is nominated, there will not be much harmony in the party next November.

The Republicans will hold a Convention some time next month, and nominate some good man for Governor. It will serve as a means of uniting the party in all the counties, and of enabling us to select a strong representation to the next Assembly. Under the new Constitution it requires a majority of all the members of either branch of the Assembly to pass any law of a general character. With this aid, if the Republicans send a strong representation from East Tennessee, as they can do, they will hold the balance of power, and may be able to exert a very material influence in making laws. In the coming Congressional elections your readers may certainly count upon the re-election of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD from this district. He has no opposition in his own party, and the Democracy cannot defeat him with any man available to them at present. In last week's election his district went Republican by over two thousand votes. In the First District the contest will be closer. It is not improbable that ANDREW JOHNSON will be a candidate. He has not so announced himself, but it is known he would be very glad to make the race. It is not certain who will be the Republican candidate. Judge BUTLER is strong in his district, for his constituents do not believe the charges made against him by the Pension Bureau at Washington. If these shall prove to be unfounded, he will certainly be renominated and elected, but if they are sustained, he will probably be defeated before the Convention.

Our crops on the whole have been very good. The Summer has been rather cool and wet. Fruit is abundant. Corn is doing well, and our farmers feel in good spirits. We have had an important litigation here in the United States Circuit Court, involving the celebrated Coal Creek Mines in Anderson County. One of your citizens, Mr. C. A. BULKLEY, is the claimant. The suit was tried some weeks ago, but one of the jurors having been taken very sick, the jury could not consult, and a new trial has been ordered.

OMEGA.

Meeting of the Matthew T. Brennan Association of the Seventh Assembly District.

The Matthew T. Brennan Association of the Seventh Assembly District held its second meeting, last evening, at No. 59 Bleecker-street. The following-named officers were elected: For President—Edward McGill. Vice Presidents—John McDonnell, Leonard G. Klinck. Secretaries, William H. Lewis, R. Gibson. Treasurer—Chris. O'Conner. Executive Committee—Joseph Strauss, Chairman; James Canton, Patrick Hampson, John A. Carolin, William Scott. Finance Committee—Henry Simpson, John Hampson, James W. Smith, A. K. Grace, D. H. Foley. Naturalization Committee—Charles Hamilton, Arthur Gentil, Wm. Jaumay, Harry Winter. Sergeant-at-Arms—M. Meyer.

It was resolved that the objects of this Association are, first, to favor the political interests of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, and, second, to assist in every honorable way all the candidates nominated by Tammany Hall.

Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention called by Mr. BROPHY, President of the Seventh Ward Matthew T. Brennan Association, to take place on the 17th inst.

The Middletown Fair.

The Fair of the Orange County Pleasure Grounds Association, to be held at Middletown on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 23, and 24, promises to be the best that has ever been held in this County. The sweepstakes for four-year-olds has five entries, and for three-year-olds, seven. For the purse of $1,150, such famous trotters as *Fairy*, *Lady Whitman*, *Western New-York*, *Wm. H. Taylor*, *Lady Augusta* and *St. Elmo* will contend; and in the purse for $2,250, the fast trotters *Henry*, *Hotspur* and *Western Girl* will strive for the mastery. The three-minute race has seven entries, and the 2:38 race five, including *Rice Graves*, *Mills Mare*, *Lady Irwin*, *Lasher* and *Nancy Fat*. The managers are roofing over the grand stand, and have raised the judges' stand another story, so as to afford excellent conveniences for the accommodation of representatives of the Press. The track has been put in first rate order. We trust that our Middletown friends may have favorable weather for their meeting, and can confidently promise all lovers of the turf some unusually fine sport. The Erie and branch railroads will carry passengers wishing to attend, at reduced rates of fare.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

LATEST ADVICES BY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

We have received by the steam-ship *City of Brussels* our files and correspondence up to the date of her departure. They contain news five days later than that brought by the *China*.

Mr. T. HUGHES, M. P., who sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. for Quebec, intends to take a three or four months' tour through the United States, first visiting Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, of Cambridge, near Boston.

Mr. J. B. PYNE, the artist, who was for many years Vice-President of the Society of British Artists, died at his residence in the Camden-road, London, on the 29th ult., in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. PYNE was a native of Bristol, and when a lad was articled to an attorney. The law was not, however, to his taste, and he soon abandoned it to follow the more congenial pursuits with which his name has become associated. His views of the English lakes, and his Italian scenes, are the works by which he is best known. Mr. PYNE had been ill for many months, and for some time but little hope had been entertained of his recovery.

During the month of July there sailed from the Mersey, under the act, 24 ships to the United States, with 10,467 passengers, of whom 5,232 were English, 3,119 Scotch, 1,859 Irish, and 3,057 foreigners; 4 ships to Canada, with 2,101 passengers, of whom 1,593 were English and 508 foreigners; 1 ship to New-Brunswick, with 7 passengers, 5 being English and 2 Irish. Of vessels not under the act, 3 sailed to the United States, with 410 passengers; 2 to Canada, with 90 passengers; 2 to Victoria, with 117 passengers; 1 to New-Zealand, with 7 passengers; 1 to the West Indies, with 10 passengers; 9 to South America, with 189 passengers; 3 to Africa, with 19 passengers; 1 to the East Indies, with 6 passengers—making a total of 22 ships not under the act and 848 passengers. The total emigration for the month, including cabin passengers, was 13,423, or a decrease of 6,014 as compared with the month of June.

A woman named HARRIET ADAMS, lately died in St. Pancras Work-house Infirmary, from the effects of eating her own hair. Dr. ELLIS, Medical Officer of the Infirmary, said deceased was admitted into the Insane Ward on the 9th December last, and died on July 30. She was imbecile, but nothing was known of her or her antecedents. On the 31st March last she commenced a spitting of blood, owing to something, in his belief, which she had swallowed. From this period she continued gradually to waste away and get weaker, till she died. He made a post-mortem examination. The body was extremely emaciated, and he found embedded in the stomach and intestines a quantity of human hair—no doubt her own—and wool, which the deceased had eaten. The effect of the secretion of this hair and wool had been to produce ulceration of the stomach, and cause death.

The Rev. JAMES NUGENT, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Liverpool borough goal, whose efforts in the cause of practical philanthropy have already resulted in the establishment of a Refuge for Destitute Boys, has determined upon a journey across the Atlantic with the object of establishing an organization for the reception and employment of such children as those whose welfare he has especially at heart. A very large proportion of the population of Liverpool being Irish of the lowest class, the Catholic gaol chaplain has been deeply impressed with the growing danger to society at large which arises from the rapid and unchecked increase of the criminal and vicious youth of both sexes.

Father HYACINTHE has published a letter on Papal Infallibility, in which he asks whether Catholics are bound by the definition of the Council. After admitting that authority is the principle of the Church, he says that this makes it all the more necessary to distinguish between an apparent and a real authority—between a blind and a rational submission. He then proceeds: "I protest against the pretended dogma of Papal Infallibility as it is defined in the decree of the Roman Council. It is because I am a Catholic, and desire to remain one, that I refuse to admit as obligatory on those of the faith a doctrine unknown to the whole ecclesiastical antiquity, disputed even in the present day by numerous and eminent theologians, and which implies, not a regular development, but a radical change in the constitution of the Church, and the unalterable rule of her faith. It is because I am a Christian, and desire to remain one, that I protest from my soul against the almost divine honors decreed to a man, who is presented to our faith—I had almost said to our worship—as a being uniting in his person both a dominion, which is repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel, of which he is the minister, and an infallibility which is repugnant to the clay of which he is moulded like us all." Referring to a former letter, he says: "Once more I appeal to a council really free and ecumenical. And above all, I appeal to God. Men have been unable to make truth and justice triumph. God comes forward to take His cause into His own hands, and to judge it. The Council, which should have been a work of enlightenment and peace, has only increased the darkness and spread discord in the religious world. War, like a dreadful echo, has replied to it in the social world. War is a scourge of God, but while inflicting the punishment, may it not also prepare the remedy? In sweeping the old edifice may it not prepare the ground on which the divine Spouse of the Church will construct the New Jerusalem?"

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Peculiar Case of Suicide—An Officer of Hussars Kills Himself from Chagrin.

A peculiar case of suicide lately occurred in London. Capt. STEWART CARTWRIGHT EMERY was found dead in bed at his hotel with a towel tied tightly around his throat. At the inquest, Mr. CORMACK MURPHY, who was a retired Captain in the army, identified the body as that of Capt. EMERY, of the Fifteenth Hussars, who was twenty-nine years of age. He last saw him alive at the Army and Navy Club, at 10 o'clock on Monday night, when he seemed very excited from other causes than drink, which induced witness to ask him what was the matter, when deceased told him he wished for his assistance, and retiring to a sofa apart from the other occupants of the room. Deceased told him there were two officers, mentioning them by name, who were always turning up their noses at him whenever he was in their company, and otherwise insulting him. The manner in which this communication was made induced witness to think his friend must be laboring under a delusion, and he told him so, when he replied excitedly that he was not mistaken; he had observed the waiters do the same, and he felt confident every one despised him, and but for the trouble it might occasion his wife he would see into the matter. Witness was drawn to the conclusion that deceased's mind was affected, and recommended him to go home and lie down quietly and he would make it all right in the morning, when he was to call on him at his residence No. 34 Duke-street, St. James's, but when he went he was out, and he never saw him alive again. Witness had seen the two officers deceased complained of, who disclaimed all intention or knowledge of insulting him, and one of them said he had not seen him for ages. He had also seen the commanding officer, who said the whole affair must be some mistake. The subsequent history of the case showed that after the deceased left the Army and Navy Club to repair to his home, as was imagined, he went to the Victoria Hotel and asked for a bed. He then requested to be furnished with a telegraph form, and commenced a message to his wife, (which was produced in Court, written in a nervous manner,) but after writing the first word he threw down the pen, saying he could not write. He was recommended to go to bed, but would not, and became so strange in his manner that they recommended him to go back to his club, and this offending him, the porter, at his request, took him to the Drummond at 12½. He was seen into his bedroom, requesting to be called at 6, and when the night porter, failing to make him hear, entered the room, he found a towel twisted tightly round his throat, deceased being dead and cold. He at once called in Dr. MYERS, who found his shirt studs on the floor, and all his property safe. Blood had flowed from his mouth on to the sheet, and the towel, which had evidently been wetted before application, was secured tightly round his neck, and had caused death. He had fainted, in his opinion, while attempting to strangle himself. Deceased's solicitor was examined, stating that there was no tendency to lunacy in the family, and nothing to account for the commission of the unfortunate act, which he endeavored to show was the result of accident; but the jury refused to take so charitable a view of the matter, and decided that deceased strangled himself while in an unsound state of mind.

The Late Granville T. Jenks—Action of the Bar.

All the Courts in Brooklyn adjourned yesterday until Thursday next, out of respect to the memory of GRENVILLE T. JENKS, the eminent lawyer, who died at Saratoga on Sunday last.

Mr. BRITTON, in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, moved the adjournment of the Court, he said, in respect to that brilliant man, who in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, had been cut off by death. Judge PRATT acquiesced, and the Court was adjourned until Thursday morning.

In the City Court Ex-Judge BIRDSEYE moved the adjournment in a few appropriate remarks. When he learned of the death of his friend and brother, it chilled the blood in his heart.

Judge NEILSON concurred in the motion, speaking of his early associations with the deceased, of his wit, humor and ability. The clerk was ordered to make the proper entry in the minutes.

In the County Court, before Judge TROY, Gen. CROOK moved the adjournment of the Court in respect to the memory of the deceased.

An informal meeting of the Bar was held in the Supreme Court-room, Judge BIRDSEYE presiding. The Judge stated that they had been called together on this mournful occasion for the purpose of taking part in the tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. JENKS. It was, as he understood it, for the purpose of taking some more permanent action, and fixing upon a time when many of the lawyers of Kings County, who were absent, could be present and express their sympathy for the loss of so eminent a member of the profession. His loss they could never cease to deplore.

Mr. BRITTON said there was nothing definite in regard to the funeral, but he understood it was to take place on Wednesday afternoon. He thought it would be proper that the meeting of the Bar be held on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, when suitable resolutions might be drafted. This was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM B. ACKLEY moved that a committee be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee by the Chair: Judge MCCUE, Judge NEILSON, Judge TROY, WINCHESTER BRITTON, W. B. ACKLEY and Mr. BERGEN.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

The examination in the case of JOHN DOOLEY, charged with perjury, was adjourned by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, as a mark of respect to the late GRENVILLE T. JENKS, on motion of United States Assistant District-Attorney DAVIES. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY made a few remarks in support of the motion. He said that it was generally conceded that, as a sound lawyer, a brilliant advocate and an honorable man, Mr. JENKS had few equals and no superiors. He said that his loss would be mourned by the legal profession throughout the whole country, and would be particularly regretted by his numerous friends. It was reserved for Mr. JENKS to shine conspicuously during the last days of his life, in the celebrated trial of Judge FULLERTON. Mr. PURDY concluded by expressing his sorrow at Mr. JENKS' decease in fervent language.

THE PRICE OF MILK.

The Producers and the Middlemen Fighting for the Spoils—A Proposed Meeting for the Adjustment of Rates.

Judging from the profits now realized by the venders of milk in this City, the business must be one of the most lucrative that a man can possibly engage in. When a few facts on this point become known, our citizens will probably arrive at the conclusion that they ought to be supplied with pure milk at a much less price than they now pay for it, or that the producers are entitled to a better price for what they furnish; or, perhaps, what would be still fairer in the matter, that the consumer ought to get it cheaper, and the farmer should receive more for it. The producers now receive for their milk delivered at a railway station on the line of the Harlem Railroad only 3½ cents per quart; the cost of transporting it to the City is 1½ cents more; and the cost of distributing it to customers in the City may be set down at 1½ cents per quart more, making the total cost to the retailer 6½c. The milk is sold here at 10c. per quart, and a clear profit of 3½c. per quart is realized by the vender, not to mention the additional gain reaped by the process of watering the milk, pretty liberally—a practice so commonly resorted to. It will thus be seen that the retailer realizes, at least, quite as much clear profit upon each quart of milk sold, as the farmer gets for feeding, taking care of, and milking the cows, and transporting the milk to the railway stations and the empty cans back, as well as the trouble of keeping the cans sweet and clean.

Just prior to the stated periods for adjusting the price of milk to be paid the producer by the dealer, the latter contrive to raise a great outcry to the effect that it is a perfect drug in the market, that the supply is so much greater than the demand, that they do not know what to do with it, &c., and thus succeed in keeping down the price of milk at its lowest figure, but as soon as the price is arranged to the satisfaction of the vender, everything goes on smoothly between the producer and retailer. Nothing further is said about a surplus of milk until the end of the month, when the same game is played again. With these facts before them, the milk producers along the line of the Harlem Railroad contemplate holding a meeting at an early day, at which they propose to adopt such measures as will be likely to bring about a more equitable arrangement or division of profits between the producer and retailer, if not a reduction in the price of the article to the consumer.

The Ninth District Republican Association Troubles—A Lively Time.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association assembled at Lebanon Hall, Abingdon-square, last evening. Mr. GEORGE E. KEYSER presided. There was a large representation of members. A resolution was presented by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, to the effect that the officers and Executive Committee of the Association be united with the Bleecker-street Association, a rival Republican body, of which Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH is President, and that the Lebanon Hall organization present ten names to the other Association from which to select a President, to be voted for at a general election. This was adopted, after which Mr. TOUSEY was chosen to make the selection. A committee was also appointed to prepare a list of candidates for the Executive Committee. The meeting was then declared adjourned by the President. The Secretary, Mr. JAMES CUMMINGS, subsequently pronounced the proceedings irregular. A scene of wild excitement and confusion followed, during which the Vice-President was called to the chair.

A new meeting was organized, and it was proposed to elect the persons from whose number a candidate for President was to be selected. This was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were selected: S. Tousey, Wm. Pallister, Thos. H. Colton, James Cummings, George Laland, Frederick H. Clark, Edward Taylor, Edward B. Minjey and Jacob R. Riley. It was charged that a delegation of Democrats had been sent to the meeting by the Bleecker-street Association for the purpose of voting.

Tailors' Picnic.

The journeymen tailors of New-York, to the number of 2,000 or over, held their eighth annual picnic and Summer night's festival, at Jones' Wood, yesterday afternoon and evening. They assembled in front of Coburger's Hall, in Stanton-street, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when a procession was formed, and, divided into four divisions, each division headed by a band of music, marched to the Bowery, thence to Grand-street, through Grand to Broadway, up Broadway to Union-square, thence through Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street to Third-avenue, where the party took the cars for Jones' Wood. The procession was marshaled by FREDERICK WERNER, and in its ranks were borne the Stars and Stripes, the green flag of Erin, the tri-color of France and the red, white and black of Germany, besides the banner of the International Working Men's Association. Arriving at Jones' Wood the picnickers distributed themselves about the grounds, and enjoyed themselves in parties to suit their inclinations. Dancing formed a prominent feature of the festivities, and was kept up incessantly during the afternoon and evening to the music of Graffula's Seventh Regiment Band and Manze's Band. Prof. HUGH T. LYNCH acted as Floor Manager, assisted by a Floor Committee, consisting of Messrs. JAS. SCANLIN, JOSEPH LUFFY, MICHAEL KEENAN and PATRICK WILKINSON. The entire festivities were conducted in the most orderly manner, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. The entertainment was kept up till 1 o'clock in the morning, and most of the party remained till it was through.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	64	4 P. M.	84
8 A. M.	68	6 P. M.	77
10 A. M.	78	8 P. M.	74½
Noon	83	10 P. M.	73½
2 P. M.	85	12 P. M.	70½

The barometer stood last night at 29 6-10, having risen 1-10 during the day.

The following was the average range of the thermometer for the months of June and July, for ten years past in the City of New-York:

Years.	June. Degrees.	July. Degrees.	Years.	June. Degrees.	July. Degrees.
1860	75.32	75.39	1866	68.24	78.77
1861	70.63	75.80	1867	68.50	72.33
1862	67.87	74.21	1868	66.63	76.24
1863	69.38	77.54	1869	69.09	73.27
1864	72.93	78.47	Average	70.57	75.83
1865	77.13	78.28	1870	74.11	77.29

The month of June, 1868, was 3° 02' warmer than in 1870; and the months of July for 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, were all warmer than 1870. The average for the months of June was lower in all the series, except 1860, 1861, 1864 and 1865, and in July it was higher in one-half of the years.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; Advance of the Prussians; Frightful Losses of the French; Great Battle near Metz; Strasbourg in Danger; Official Proclamations.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Southern Republicans; What the Republicans are Expected to Do; Letter from Gen. Butler; Republicans North and South; Mr. Boutwell's Views; Maine Politics; State Labor Convention.

GENERAL TOPICS.—Something About Perfumery; Death of Admiral Farragut; The Mule-Spinners' Strike; The Colored Cadet Case; Strike of California Printers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Nathan Murder; Sinking of an Excursion Steamer; Terrible Outrage; Riot at Mamaroneck; Qualifications of Surgeons for Germany.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Crops; Cultivation of Flax in California.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Republican Party in the Southern States; The Democracy and the Carrying Trade; Effect of the War on Emigration; Paris and the Crisis; Issues of the Pending State Canvass; Mr. Boutwell at Boston; How Not to Manage Southern Elections; Admiral D. G. Farragut; A Retrospect.

THE MARKETS.—Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

What Did it?—LYON'S KATHAIRON made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The KATHAIRON and MAGNOLIA BALM are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is a bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Business Men find the American House, Boston, their most convenient stopping-place. Newly furnished, with passenger elevator, café, billiard-halls, forty rooms *en suite*, &c., this hotel maintains its high rank.

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Wedding Cards, Monograms, also Cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At 2 A. M., Monday, the 15th of August, at her late residence, Poultney, Vt., Mrs. E. M. AUSTIN, in her 71st year.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BEDELL.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on the 14th inst., LYDIA, wife of Green M. Bedell, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, (above place,) Tuesday, 16th, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Trains on Long Island Railroad leave James'-slip at 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M.; returning, leave Hempstead at 5¼ P. M.

BYRD.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Sunday, 14th inst., ROBERT P. BYRD, eldest son of George J. and Hannah Byrd, aged 22 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 6 West 29th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BOGERT.—At No. 758 Greenwich-st., on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, HANNAH RACHEL, wife of John G. Bogert, in her 39th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Perry and 4th sts., on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to the New-York Cemetery at Hackensack.

CAROLIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, JAMES A., eldest son of Dennis and Sarah Carolin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 East 12th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

DODGE.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, at Stamford, Conn., ALICE, infant child of Mary R. and J. Smith Dodge, Jr.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday.

EARLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Aug. 13, DANIEL EARLY, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 208 West Twenty-seventh-st. Remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where a requiem of high mass will be held for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

FURNALD.—On the 14th August, FRANCIS P., only son of Francis P., Jr., and Ella Furnald, aged 6 months and 16 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 67 Lexington-av., Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

FOULDS.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Friday, Aug. 12, at Bloomfield, N. J., Mrs. MARGARET FOULDS, in her 60th year, relict of the late Robert Foulds, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. F. Sanxay, Bloomfield, N. J.

GRANT.—On Monday, Aug. 15, after a short illness, WILLIE, only child of William S., Jr., and Annie Van Sickler Grant, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, at No. 96 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

GODDARD.—At Woburn, near Boston, on the 13th inst., JOSEPH GODDARD, formerly of this City, in the 82d year of his age.

GERMAIN.—On Monday, the 15th inst., at No. 220 East 20th-st., Mrs. PHEBE GERMAIN, aged 82 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th, at the above number, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 13, HENRY J. S. HALL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the Hackensack Episcopal Church Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train for Hackensack, per Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., 12 o'clock, noon; return 4 and 5:20 P. M.

KNOX.—On Saturday, Aug. 13, JOSEPH KNOX.

His friends and relatives, together with his associate officers in charge of the Almshouse Department on Blackwell's Island, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his former residence, No. 204 West 21st-st., at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16.

POND.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, 15th inst., ELLEN NELSON, youngest daughter of Gideon D. and Maria Isabel Pond, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 17th inst., from Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 2¼ P. M. train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Return trains 4, 5, 6, and 7:28 P. M.

POTTS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, at Pittstown, N. J., ARTHUR BREVOORT, son of Frederic and Sarah B. Potts, aged 2 months and 6 days.

SOUTHMAYD.—At his late residence, near Middletown, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, LOUIS O. SOUTHMAYD, formerly of this City.

SCRYMSER.—At West Point, on Monday, ANNA F. SCRYMSER, wife of Walden P. Scrymser, and daughter of John B. James.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday night, GRACE, infant daughter of Joseph H. and Maggie M. Thompson, aged 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, (161st-st., New-York,) Wednesday at 11 o'clock. Friends desiring to attend the funeral can take the 10 o'clock train on the Hudson River Railroad and they will be met at the 152d-st. depot by carriages to convey them to the house. Train returns at 12:51.

TURNER.—On Monday morning, Aug. 15, at the house of his step-son, R. H. Lievesley, ROBERT TURNER, formerly of Hull, England, in his 82d year.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Baptist Church, Melrose, Westchester County, corner of Milton-st. and Cortlandt-av., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

The Second Edition for August of
APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE,
Will be ready THIS DAY, at 10 A. M.
CONTENTS OF THE AUGUST GUIDE:

I. A NEW AND IMPROVED LARGE RAILWAY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA, upon which is represented all the railways diverging from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., &c.

II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, representing the principal, most safe, sure and reliable routes to travel West, South, North, and East, opposite to which will be found the time-table of the line.

III. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS, in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, and the routes to take, which they will find represented by maps, delineating the towns, villages and cities through which the trains pass.

IV. INDEX TO UPWARD OF EIGHT THOUSAND TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND CITIES, situated upon and connected with the Railways of the United States and Canadas, many of which will be found upon the Railway Maps representing the principal routes of travel.

V. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS.

VI. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—Be particular and see that you get APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE. It can be found at all the principal bookstores, book, periodical and news agencies, hotel and railway ticket offices, and railways in the United States and Canadas.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CURRENT NOTES.

An exchange estimates the population of Poughkeepsie at 20,000.

Grasshoppers have appeared in Maine, and are destroying the crops.

The Universalists of Vermont will hold their annual session at Woodstock, in that State, on the 24th and 25th of this month.

A ten-acre meadow in Illinois was struck by lightning last week, and completely destroyed. The grass was dry and ripe for mowing.

Small-pox has made its appearance in Wisconsin. An entire family of seven died of it last week in the town of Greenville.

The German citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., have, so far, subscribed $8,500, to be sent to their brothers in *der Vaterland*.

They are building iron river steamers at Dubuque, Iowa. A very handsome vessel, nineteen feet beam and three feet depth of hold, was launched there last week.

A New-England exchange announces that there are "thirty houses now going up at East Abington alone." The city will spread very fast, if they continue to build the houses alone.

Fares on the Metropolitan Railroad of Boston have been reduced. Five tickets can now be purchased for twenty-five cents, and twenty for a dollar.

A powder store-house at Lewiston, Me., has enjoyed an annual visit from burglars for several years. Only a few kegs are taken at a time.

During the month of July there were seventy fires at Chicago, which entailed a total loss of $47,489. Out of this amount the insurance companies had to pay $40,417.

An enthusiastic lover of music at St. Paul, Minn., proposes to have a Peace Jubilee in that city, with all the accompaniments of electric shocks, anvils, cannon, and mothers-in-law.

A *savant* at Indianapolis gravely announces that ice mels faster in moonshine than sunshine. He has probably had occasion to use it more frequently when the moonshine is brightest.

The shoe-makers of Marblehead, Mass, having recently struck for higher wages, refuse to compromise, unless assured that their demands will be complied with. They are resolved to hold out to the "last."

An Indiana maiden was arrested a few days back, by her wrathful parent, for horse stealing. She took the animal to elope with her lover, and as she was beyond the age for parental control, he caused her to be locked up on the criminal charge.

The bee-keepers arranged to hold a convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 10th inst., but as the attendance did not include more than three or four persons, it was unanimously decided to postpone it until the 21st and 22d of December.

A smart thief at Cleveland, Ohio, recently succeeded in extracting diamonds worth $2,000 from a show-case at one of the jewelry stores of that city. An accomplice was pricing bronze ornaments while the work was being done.

Two milkmen, named respectively SWILL and WATERS, were recently arrested in Vermont on a charge of disorderly conduct, and fighting in the public streets. The disorderly conduct and the fighting would not be worth noticing, if the names were not so suggestive.

A young lady named O'DONNELL recently sacrificed her life at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., in the effort to save her two little brothers, who had gone out to bathe and were drowning. Her body was subsequently found in the bed of the river with an arm tightly clasped round each of the brothers.

The trustees of the town of McLean, Ill., recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. They were immediately called upon to resign, but declined to do so on the grounds that those who demanded the sacrifice represented the dangerous classes and were in the minority.

Mr. CHARLES SETTLE, of Baltimore Spa, in this State, recently shot himself accidentally, while cleaning a loaded pistol. The ball passed through his left hand and struck him in the chest. If it had taken effect in the chest first it would have settled him in good earnest. As it is he will recover.

JAMES GARNET, an imprisoned thief, at Virginia, Nev., was discovered, some time since, while in the act of drinking his own blood from a vein in the right arm. He informed the jailer that he had been in the habit of existing on that kind of fare, at certain intervals, for years. A blood-thirsty fellow truly.

A plumber, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad, has invented a machine for supplying locomotives with water. In addition to its use for the purpose named, it can also be availed of for watering hogs in cars by means of a revolving joint attached to the tank. The cars can be flooded as they pass, and the animals thoroughly cooled. In a humane sense, it is a very valuable invention.

While the Mormons were enjoying a shower of lizards a week or two ago, the residents of Columbia County, in our own State, were treated to a shower of toads. According to the statement of a reliable (?) citizen of Copake, the animals came down with a thunder-shower, and covered a section of ground two miles in length and nearly a mile in width.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that two young men were recently found in that city "hanging around a barn." As the paragraph concludes, "three small boys were arrested for seeking lodgings in a gentleman's barn," we are somewhat curious to know whether the young men, at first referred to, were hanging against the walls of the barn or in the vicinity.

A young man in Missouri, who had been adopted from infancy by a rich widow, recently discovered that he was not her son, and having failed to induce her to furnish him with particulars of his birth and parentage, set out on a journey in quest of his relatives. He accidentally fell in with his only brother, and learned all he desired from him. The probability is that he may assume a still closer relation to the widow, now that he knows he is not her son.

St. Louis has recently been excited by the mysterious movements of a beautiful woman and a well-dressed man. The pair drove all around the city in a hack, and finally separating, departed in different directions. When they engaged the hack the driver asked where he was to drive to. The response was, "Drive like fury anywhere." The reporters have since been working like beavers without being able to unravel the mystery.

A man named J. C. TELFREE lately attempted to commit suicide at Muskegan, Mich., under very singular circumstances. He had been robbed of $152, his entire capital, and seeing no use of life without money, fired two bullets into his body without killing himself. He then threw himself into a river which was not deep enough to drown him, crawled to the shore, cut his neck with a blunt jack-knife, and was found asleep in a barn on the following morning. He is not likely to recover.

A Welshman, at Toledo, Ohio, who has suffered a good deal from companionship with a quarrelsome wife, read in one of the New-York weeklies that a husband might pull the ears of his domestic partner without fear of the law. The next occasion that offered he seized the unfortunate woman by the ears and squeezed them until she fell upon the floor insensible. When arrested afterward he produced the dirty piece of newspaper from which he had taken his cue. There was a good deal of laughter, but the Judge being old and testy, could not *see* the joke and imposed a heavy fine upon the prisoner.

A Bangor, Me., physician scouts the idea that jute switches could contain any insect capable of perforating the skull of a female. After entering into an elaborate description of the jute, as an East Indian grass, he says: "Now, in regard to the 'scientific microscopical investigations,' and the astounding results daily reported, I will say that, if the capillary appendage of any of the fair sex has been found to contain such innumerable quantities of insects, the 'animile' must belong to a genus possessing an entirely different character from that which inhabits the jute."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Campbell Stabbing Affray—Eckhart's Suicide—False Pretenses—Burglaries—Petty Offenses and Minor Accidents.

PATRICK CUSICK, a laborer, was arraigned before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having on the 31st ult. stabbed JOHN CAMPBELL, of No. 51 King-street. Mr. CAMPBELL, in his complaint, stated that he had received a severe wound in the left side, two in the arm, one in each hand, and also injuries in the cheek and lips. CUSICK was fully committed.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of FRANK W. ECKHART, the German who committed suicide on Sunday by swallowing nicotine, because his wife would not live with him. The deceased was in the employ of a mercantile firm in this City as a commercial traveler, and had only recently returned from a tour in California. He had been separated from his wife and two children some years in consequence of an incompatibility of temperament, but sought to win his wife back, she having supported herself and children by school teaching. His visit to her residence, No. 342 East Seventeenth-street, on Sunday, was made in order to induce her to go back to him, and he swallowed the poison in her presence immediately after her refusal. The usual verdict of suicidal death was rendered.

MICHAEL DALEY, aged forty-eight, a native of Ireland, dropped dead, yesterday, at No. 14 Roosevelt-street.

JANE KENNEDY, aged nineteen, was seized with a fit yesterday, at No. 155 Baxter-street, and died before medical aid could be summoned.

DAVID THOMPSON, formerly a boatswain on board the Cunard steamer *Palmyra* was arrested yesterday, for having stolen on the 7th of June, a hawser, valued at $50, which he removed from the Company's dock at Jersey City. When brought before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, the prisoner found himself fully committed to answer at the General Sessions.

SOLOMON WEINER, a well-dressed German, was arraigned, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of obtaining a large quantity of furnishing goods by means of a worthless check. It appears that the prisoner called at the store of LEONARD C. THORNE & Co., at No. 58 White-street, on the 13th inst., and expressed a desire to purchase goods. He accordingly selected a quantity of hose, valued at $148, a lot of handkerchiefs, for $59, and several dozen shirts, for $191 50. These goods were packed up at his request and forwarded to No. 3 Chambers-street, in charge of a clerk named JOSEPH W. GILLULY, who saw the accused and delivered the goods, receiving what purported to be a certified check on the Bull's Head Bank for $394. The check was subsequently found to be worthless, there being no funds in bank to meet it. Acting upon information, the firm sent to the premises No. 97 Liberty-street, where they found WEINER in possession of the entire invoice of goods. Justice KOCH held him for trial.

JOHN DELANEY, of No. 37 Goerck-street, was arraigned before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a spring handcart, value $50, from the possession of JOHN H. YOUNG, of No. 165½ South Fourth-street, Williamsburg. The prisoner stated that he had no intention of stealing the cart, but that his own broke down, and he took the one owned by the complainant for the purpose of delivering his load, and would have returned it. The Magistrate held him for trial in default of bail.

FREDERICK GREEN, of No. 101 Chatham-street, went to sleep, yesterday, in one of his apartments, only to find on wakening that $150, which he carried in his pantaloons' pocket, had been stolen. Mrs. GREEN had employed ELIZA MURPHY, aged forty, of No. 53 Oliver-street, to clean house for her, and as ELIZA was the only one who could have access to Mr. GREEN'S room, she was arrested. While before Justice KOCH, at the Tombs, ELIZA strenuously denied her guilt, but was fully committed.

JAMES OATES, aged nineteen, crawled through the fanlight of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN'S liquor-store at No. 113 Mulberry-street, at an early hour, yesterday morning, and carried off two pistols and a small sum of money found in the till. He was arrested while endeavoring to escape, and subsequently was arraigned before Justice KOCH at the Tombs, who remanded him for trial at the Special Sessions.

DENIS MARTIN, JAMES BRADLEY and JAMES CAMPBELL, three rowdy-looking youths, were arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, on three separate charges of theft. Mr. JAMES WHITE, No. 50 East Broadway, charged them with stealing a wagon of the value of $150 belonging to him; Mr. HENRY C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-street, complained that they stole a horse, worth $300, from him; and Mr. PATRICK GILGORE, No. 48 Market-street, charged them with stealing a set of harness of the value of $15 belonging to him. The prisoners were found with the above property in their possession, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday morning. They were committed to answer to the three charges in default of bail.

JOHN DONOVAN, who lives in Second-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, and has been working on the new Union Depot at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, was yesterday seriously injured by a fall from that building. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN MCCLELLAND was severely injured, yesterday, while at work on a new building in Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and was taken home.

EDWARD CAREY, of No. 45 West Twenty-seventh-street, fell from his cart in Varick-street, yesterday, and received severe cuts on the head. He was taken home.

Yesterday afternoon the Fourteenth Precinct Police reported that during the morning an altercation took place between MARY J. MACLIN and a Mrs. MCAULEY, during which the former received a slight scalp wound from a blow with a pail. It is added that the assailant "fled off," but the locality and cause of the conflict are not stated.

JOSEPH GATEUS, fourteen years of age, of No. 254 West Sixteenth-street, was badly injured yesterday in the factory No. 408 Bleecker-street, by getting his hand caught in the machinery. He was taken home.

HERMAN STRUSS was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with a felonious assault on HENRY MILLER by striking him on the head with a club. In the absence of the complainant, who is confined in Bellevue Hospital, the prisoner was temporarily committed.

JOHN GIBLOHAM was held to answer at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon worth $400, the property of a farmer named ALBERT C. COCK, who resides in Newark. FRANCIS C. FILLY was also held for trial for embezzling $250 from R. H. FERGUSON, No. 138 Bleecker-street, where he was employed as book-keeper.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, DENNING J. SULLIVAN was committed to await the result of injuries he inflicted on JOHN HUSBANDS by driving a cab over his body on Sunday night.

The Police Trials—Another Remarkable Case.

Commissioners BOSWORTH and SMITH investigated some eighty complaints, yesterday, preferred against patrolmen for neglect of duty and violations of the rules, in nearly all of which the grand roundsmen were the complainants. In twenty of the cases the complaints were dismissed, and in none was a higher penalty than a fine of two days' pay inflicted. There were many cases in which it was shown that the charges had been made through malice, or without sufficient grounds by want of judgment. Those of Roundsman DOWDICAN, nearly all of which were dismissed, were principally of the former class, and that against Patrolman FLANAGAN, of the Third Precinct, was an eminent example. The evidence was overwhelming that on the night of the 5th DOWDICAN and Grand Roundsman THOMPSON were lying stretched out at full length in a stand at the Vesey-street end of Washington Market. A boy casting away the rubbish, looking upon their faces, was certain they were thieves, and instantly removed his horse and cart to a safe distance. Just then FLANAGAN, whose post it was, came up, and stirring up the two recumbents asked what they were doing there, to which they answered it was none of his business, to which he replied that it was his business, as they were strangers to him. They then jumped up, and, seeing a number of men and boys sleeping on the various stands, asked why he didn't drive them away, to which FLANAGAN answered he knew them, and they belonged there. The two roundsmen then commenced pulling the sleepers by the ears to awaken them and inquire concerning their right to be there, at which FLANAGAN again demanded to know who they were, and they at last announced themselves as grand roundsmen. FLANAGAN asked why they did not declare themselves at first, and save all subsequent trouble, and added, that they being strangers to him, and he finding them laid on the "broad of their backs," he had the right to suspect them; whereupon DOWDICAN said FLANAGAN was "a —— liar," if he said they were lying down, repeating the epithet several times. Then FLANAGAN declared he would make a charge against them for improper conduct, whereupon they discovered he had no wreath on his cap, and announced that they would complain of him for that. Finally the charge really made by DOWDICAN was that FLANAGAN neglected to clear a number of drunken men out of Washington-street, to which the accused offered proof that during the time covered by the complaint there were no drunken men in the street, and no sober ones but those who had a right to be there. The case was referred to the Board.

The Berg Malpractice Case—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner ROLLINS in the case of Mrs. LINA FALLER, aged seventeen, who died on the 2d inst. at No. 428 Sixth-street from the effects of an inhuman and senseless operation, alleged to have been performed by MARCUS BERG, of No. 117 East Seventh-street. A full description of the case has already been published in the TIMES. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury, following Coroner ROLLINS' suggestion, rendered a verdict of gross malpractice against BERG, who was placed under arrest by the Coroner, and sent to the Tombs for the action of the Grand Jury, who may if they see fit indict him for manslaughter.

THE IRISH FEUD.

Another Ripple of Excitement—No Orangemen Appear, and there is no Fight.

The principal business of that portion of the Irish population of the City known as Ribbonmen appears to be lying in wait to cudgel Orangemen, who never appear to be cudgeled. Hundreds of the former congregated at different points in the City on the 5th inst. upon a rumor that there would be an Orange procession, and crowds smaller, but still formidable, congregated on Friday, drawn together by a similar rumor and for a like purpose, but were disappointed in their expectations of a fight, as no Orangemen were to be found. Yesterday the Ribbonmen were again foiled in the purpose of having a general fight with their hereditary foes. There had been no announcement of an intention on the part of the Orangemen to make a public demonstration of any kind, but by some means the Ribbonmen were convinced that such a thing was to occur, and took measures accordingly. Early in the day, Superintendent JOURDAN was notified that the laborers in the Twelfth Precinct had "quit" work, and a little later received similar tidings from other up-town districts, but knowing as he did that there was to be no Orange display, the news caused him little anxiety. As on the previous days, however, he was forced to be prepared for the emergency of the Ribbonmen getting to fighting among themselves, in default of other opponents, and therefore held the Police reserves closely in hand. The only general effect of the resolve of the Ribbonmen not to let slip a chance to disturb the public peace, therefore, was to deprive some hundreds of overworked policemen of greatly-needed rest and relaxation, and among these guardians of the peace the Irish feud is regarded as an unmitigated nuisance.

In their intense eagerness to break Orange heads, some few of the Ribbonmen managed to get themselves into jail. A party of them from the lower part of the City, took position in a lodging-house in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, Sunday night, so as to be ready for the fray of the morrow; but they were so exceedingly sanguinary in their threats against the world in general, and the Orange part of it in particular, that they awakened the apprehensions of some of the neighbors, who carried word of their presence and purpose to the Thirtieth Precinct Station-house. Sergeant WEITH immediately sallied out with a strong posse, and soon succeeded in capturing Patrick Eagan, William Gilligan, Frank Eagan, John Dooley, John Rourke, Owen O'Bride, Owen Kelly, John Hector, Hugh Dailley, John Cavanagh, Thomas Dailley and Martin Dorlin, all of whom were locked up at the Station-house during the night. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Justice MCQUADE, at the Harlem Police Court, and upon complaint of FRANCIS ROWE, of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue, were all committed for examination on a charge of disorderly conduct.

With the exception of this incident, nothing occurred yesterday in connection with the feud worthy of note. Early in the day the Ribbonmen seemed to become convinced that there was no chance for a scrimmage, and quietly dispersed.

The National Stock Exchange—Application for a Receiver.

On the application of Mr. EDWARD L. ANDREWS, on behalf of FERDINAND HARTOG, FRANK GOODMAN, LEON A. MORDICAI, and 520 other members, Judge BARNARD, sitting in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed of the assets and property of the National Stock Exchange. The complaint on which the order was granted is verified by FERDINAND HARTOG, one of the plaintiffs, and alleges that they (plaintiffs) are members of the Exchange, having contributed their proportion of $100 each to the common fund; that the partnership consisted of about 600 persons, who associated themselves together about the 1st of February, 1869, for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, gold, bonds and other securities; that about $60,000 was originally contributed to the common fund of such partnership; that a portion of the building No. 9 Broad-street, was leased for the period of five years, and considerable sums of money were expended on its improvement, and it was thereafter and has since been used as the place of business of such Exchange, except a portion which is sub-let at an annual rent of $3,000; that the business of the Exchange has gradually diminished, until, about the 1st of January, 1870, it had almost entirely ceased, and the partnership had wholly failed to subserve the purposes for which it had been formed; that a large majority of the members desiring to have the partnership dissolved, declined to make any further contributions or pay any dues thereto, as the sole value of the organization was to benefit the managing members; that at meetings of the Exchange, at which no quorum was present, all the members except eighty were expelled from all association with and interest in its prosperity; that the resolution of expulsion was in violation of the constitution of the Exchange, wholly without force and effect, and was made with intent to deprive nearly all the members thereof of interest in the property, and to appropriate the same to the use of the small proportion of the members remaining; that since the illegal expulsion of the plaintiffs, the remaining members have made endeavors to sell the lease of the property, valued at $30,000, thus rendering it impossible for the Exchange to transact any business, and to dissolve the same for the benefit of the defendants who have illegally obtained control of the property; that such remaining members are now endeavoring to dispose of the lease at a wholly inadequate price, and are colluding with the intended purchasers of the same for the purpose of making a fraudulent sale thereof, in order to deprive the plaintiffs of their interest in the same; that the general membership have never received any satisfactory accounting of the $60,000 intrusted to the managing membership, though the same has been frequently demanded; that about the 10th of July, 1870, defendants took exclusive possession of the copartnership books and stock, and have ever since prevented plaintiffs from having access thereto, and that there is imminent danger of the fraudulent disposal of the property of the partnership, amounting in all to about $34,000.

Plaintiffs thereupon pray for a dissolution of the partnership, the appointment of a receiver with power to dispose of the property and collect the debts, and to divide the proceeds between all the parties justly entitled to a portion thereof, together with such further relief as may be just in the premises.

The argument on the return to the order to show cause will be heard on the 17th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange, yesterday, and no transactions elsewhere by real estate. The principal event of today is the sale of LAWRENCE OAKLEY, and FLEURY of lots at Scranton, Penn. The market continues dull, and there is but little chance of any increased activity during the present week.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
16th-st., n. s., 260.4 ft. e. of 10th-av., 40x92	$5,600
38th-st., 153.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
56th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	55,000
78th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x102.2	8,000
82d-st., s. s., 96 ft. w. of Avenue B, 200x102.2 Avenue B and 82d-st., s. w. corner, 51.2x98	26,000
105th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9	9,000
11th-av., w. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 39th-st., 24.9x100	3,500
Lease.	
Grand-st., No. 320, 5 years, per year	$1,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Leonard-st., e. s., 37.6 ft. n. of Calyer-st., 18.9x75, h. and l., Greenpoint, ½ share	$3,000
Stillman-st., w. s., 91.10 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x50	1,650
Smith-st., e. s., 620.6 ft. s. of Newtown turnpike, 20x55.4x84.8x26x132.4	4,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,000
9th-st., s. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x92.6	5,350
26th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	nom.
Gates-av., s. s., 285 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	10,750
Grand-av., w. s., 161 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 14.6x99.8x15.10x93.2	9,227
Myrtle-av. and Sandford-st., s. e. corner, 25x111.10	10,500
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Box-st., 12.6x100	950
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Box-st., 25x100	1,900
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Bank-st., s. s., 78 ft. e. of Boston-st., 100x97x187	$4,000
Bergen-st., e. s., 160 ft. s. of Court-st., 50x100	1,200
Parkhurst-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Broad-st., 30x100	6,500
Roseville-av., e. s., 125 ft. from Sussex-av., 42.3x100	3,000
Springfield-av., s. s., 410 ft. w. of Wightman's property, 25x130	400
East Orange.	
Washington-st., e. s., adjoining Ferry's property, 100x160	$5,500

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 268 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I. For particulars apply to WHEELER, PATTERSON & CO., No. 158 William-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

DOG LOST.—$10 REWARD.—STRAYED from No. 35 West 12th-st., MONDAY AFTERNOON, a small fawn-colored Italian greyhound, answers to the name of Carlo. The above and only reward will be paid if brought back promptly.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools, for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MERRY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Booker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock.
MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE house for sale, containing eleven rooms, very well finished, and having bath, furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; grounds comprise about one acre, situated on one of the best avenues in the town; coach-house and stable; price $8,000, $1,000 cash, balance on bond and mortgage for five years.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

VILLA SITES, 50X150 FEET—EQUAL to three City lots; finely situated, ground high, commanding view, at Uniontown, N. J., five minutes from depot; fourteen trains daily, on New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st., on Desbrosses-st. For tickets to visit the property inquire at office New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 197 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$20,000 WORTH OF BUILDING lots on Long Island to trade for a vessel of anything. LEWIS, No. 206 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES. *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE,
BERRY FARM, CARLSTADT, N. J.,
THURSDAY, Aug. 18,
At 1 o'clock, on premises.
JOHNSON & MILLER

Will positively sell the balance of the BERRY FARM, near Carlstadt Depot, consisting of 500 choice lots, as above, without limit or reservation. Free excursion. Free collation. Terms easy. Perfect title. Free tickets of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from Sept. 1, apartments in a private house for house-keeping; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address J. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—PRIVATE STABLE in the vicinity of 5th-av., between 43d and 52d sts. Address, with particulars, rent, &c., &c., J. H., Box No. 11.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold.
J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
St. Louis, Mo., July 16, 1870.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1873, preferred.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns
NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;
In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to
PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
[OF THE]
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

FINANCIAL.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of
GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,
STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed, for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.
LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELL, Locust Valley, L. I.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.
GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE Secretary of War, the Chief Signal Officer of the army is empowered to enlist a number of suitable persons to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duties of "the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard," in compliance with a resolution of Congress.

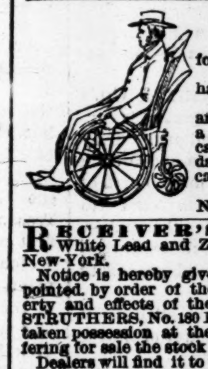
The character of the observations to be had at different stations throughout the country, and the meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature as, with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study. The pay and allowances of these non-commissioned officers, when not serving with troops, amount to about $900 per annum; when serving with troops, about $360; in the latter case, quarters, fuel, subsistence and clothing are provided by the Government.

The number of appointments being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, No. 1,719 G-street, Washington, D. C.

Circulars, giving full particulars, will be furnished on application to this office.



INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
From $15 to $40,
for in and out-door use.

Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—NATIONAL White Lead and Zinc Works, No. 180 Front-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given that I have been duly appointed, by order of the Court, receiver of the property and effects of the late firm of CHRISTAL & STRUTHERS, No. 180 Front-st., New-York, and have taken possession at the above place, and am now offering for sale the stock and property of said firm.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call and buy, as I am offering at cost.

All parties indebted to said firm are required to make payment to me only. All parties having claims against said firm will present the same to me for adjustment.

Payment of all demands due said firm must be made without delay, or proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

The balance of stock unsold will be sold at public auction, at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.
Dated Aug. 1, 1870.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Attention is invited to the advertisements in the following papers, viz.: *Witness, Daily News, Gazette*, at Montreal; *Globe*, at Toronto; *Chronicle*, at Quebec; *British Whig*, at Kingston, for the sale by tender and public auction of Government stores.

The tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 22d inst., and the public auction will commence at 10 A. M. of the 25th inst.
B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, Canada,
Montreal, 9th August, 1870.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for Wooden Pavement representing themselves as the "Nicolson Pavement," the same as is now laid on 5th-av. and other streets.

The Nicolson Pavement is the cheapest and most economical pavement, and all the acknowledged improvements are owned exclusively by the Company. Petitions may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 118 Wall-st., or will be circulated by their agents only.
C. G. WATERBURY, President.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who may have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—CHARLES BRIDINGER, HAVING left the firm of LOEHR & BRIDINGER, I will not be responsible for debts of his contracting in name of said firm.
GEORGE LOEHR.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES,
UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to
Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 880 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSEL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
Aug. 5, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer
GALENA,
of 514 tons.

The vessel will be sold as she stands, and can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase-money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within a time from the day of sale satisfactory to the Commandant.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY F. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 16, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, 2,640 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, cargo *Laura*, from Palermo. Immediately after, within their store, 1,200 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, landing, ex steamer *Queen*.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 1

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Palmyra, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14
Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Nemesis, Thurs., Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat., Aug. 20	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 24
India..........Sat., Aug. 27	Iowa.........Wed., Aug. 31
Cambria.......Sat., Sept. 3	Dacian.......Wed., Sept. 7
Anglia.........Sat., Sept. 10	Dorian.......Wed., Sept. 14
Australia......Sat., Sept. 17	Sidonian.....Wed., Sept. 21
Columbia......Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia....Wed., Sept. 28

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 4 P. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE INMAN STEAM-SHIP CITY OF DUBLIN will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 3 P. M., taking a limited number of steerage passengers at $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage..........	$30
To London..........	80	To London..........	35
To Paris..........	90	To Paris..........	38
To Halifax, N. S......	20	To Halifax, N. S......	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	**$60.**

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.

O. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:30, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8½ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 16,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 15th....6:30 A. M.	Monday, 15th....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 16th....7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th....11:00 A. M.
Wed., 17th.......7:30 A. M.	Wed., 17th.......11:30 A. M.
Thurs., 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 18th.....12:00 M.
Friday, 19th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 19th.....1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 20th...10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 20th...2:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE, CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

LADIES' HATS—OPENING NEW STYLES; two new styles; also, Saratoga Hats, Straw Hats and elegant Bonnets at half price. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 15 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & DAYTON.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,

Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.

Address as above.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For young ladies and children,

NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.

Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.

Address as above.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

No. 59 West 42d-st.,

opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 38th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, 12 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, 77 Cedar-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 12 East 40th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 3d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College.	Year begins Sept. 29.
University Lectures, (35 courses,)	Year begins Sept. 29.
Divinity School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Law School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Medical School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Dental School.	Winter Session begins Nov. 2.
Lawrence Scientific School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Mining School.	Year begins Sept. 29.
Agricultural School.	(To be opened in Sept., 1871.)
Astronomical Observatory.	
Museum of Comparative Zoology.	
Peabody Museum of Archæology.	
Episcopal Theological School.	Year begins Sept. 21.

The Second Examination for admission to Harvard College will take place on Sept. 29 and 30, and Oct. 1, beginning Sept. 29 at 8 A. M. There were 210 candidates at the June examination, of whom 185 were admitted. The question papers of this June examination will be mailed on application.

The Second Examination for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools will take place on Sept. 29, at 9 A. M.

There is no examination for admission to the other departments of the University.

The Law School has been reorganized this year. A circular may be had which explains the new course of study.

For catalogues or other documents address
J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.

In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.

Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged

EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.

The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.

New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.

For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.

Several eminent Professors have been engaged.

A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.

Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.

References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.

For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 89 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

HOME INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,

At No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 8 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,

Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 172d-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. SIXTEENTH YEAR. (Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

WANTED—FOR A GIRL, ELEVEN YEARS of age, a select home school in the country, where there are not more than twelve or fifteen pupils, no day scholars, and where every advantage of education can be enjoyed with real home comforts. Address W. M. F., Box No. 254 Post-office.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and day school, near the City, a French lady to instruct in her own language and music. Address Y. Z., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, (Protestant,) a situation to take charge of a child; would do plain sewing if required; no objection to country; good City references. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a first-class servant and thorough laundress; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; City or country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or will do chamber-work and assist with children; can cut and fit for children; excellent reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 224 East 35th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl 18 years old, to travel with a family. Call for three days at No. 250 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate well, or assist in chamber-work and care of grown children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 796 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Apply for two days at 581 8th-av., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a Protestant young woman. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WHO IS anxious to visit her children, now at school near Paris, and cannot afford to do so, would execute faithfully any commission to France or Spain—to any part of Europe—for the payment of her traveling expenses. Address C. ROMA, General Post-office, New-York.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities can always be obtained at Magnificent Office, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABDE PROTestant middle-aged German, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and can furnish good reference. Address C. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN man and his wife, (no family,) situations; the man as coachman and groom, or will take care of a gentleman's place; the wife as first-class cook; both are perfectly competent; City or country; best references. Call at No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address L. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best of City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flower, fruit and vegetable garden, &c. Address R. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single Scotchman, a situation as first-class coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; has the best references. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND COMPETENT young man, a situation as first-class waiter, or footman; former employers can be seen; would go as valet; is competent for either capacity. Call for two days at No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE-APpearing, pleasant and competent Protestant woman, as cook, or would assist with washing; is a good family cook, baker, &c.; City or country; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady single man of long experience in the City; the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 656 Broadway Carriage Repository, or address J. C., as above.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SWISS,) without children, a situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; the wife is a good washer and ironer. Call or address F. Z., No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITuation as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man that understands all branches, and laying out of new places and drainage; is middle aged; small family; will be found useful. Apply to H. C. HOADY & SON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, as coachman and plain gardener; can milk, if desired; reference from last place. Address H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business; good reference; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; can produce first-class City references. Address A. C. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WORKING GARDENER (SINgle) for vegetables, green-house, horse, milking and general work, near the City; must understand his business; situation permanent; references required; others need not apply. Apply at No. 149 Broadway.

WANTED—THREE GERMAN PROTESTant girls with good references in an American family; one as cook, washer and ironer, one as chamber-maid, waitress, and to assist in washing, one as nurse, who has the care of three children. Call at No. 123 East 34th-st.

COACHMAN WANTED—A GOOD driver, and must understand his business; an American, married, without incumbrance; no objection to a colored man; situation permanent. Address YONKERS, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR WELSH FARMER to take the management of a dairy farm already stocked, on a share; must be accustomed to the business and produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 50 South-st.

GIRLS WISHING SITUATIONS IN the best families can be speedily suited by calling at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.; no charge till suited. Come one, come all.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 695 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 129 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FOURTH WEEK
of the wonderful artiste
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime,
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA..........KATHI LANNER.
To commence with the popular Melange,
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.
Engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
In his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.—TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1870, grand gala night. Benefit for Mr. H. MOLLENHAUER. Grand vocal and instrumental concert. A double orchestra, and also Miss Canissa, soprano; Mr. Candidus, tenor; and Mr. Hein, baritone. An attractive programme will be produced.

Admission, 25 cents.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 22 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health." No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A SALVO OF ARTILLERY!!!
OUR FRITZ
HAS WON A GREAT VICTORY."
FRITZ
successful in the field,
EMMET
successful in
FRITZ.
In Gayler's great comic and sensational drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its
TRIUMPHANT CAREER
at
WALLACK'S,
WALLACK'S,
WALLACK'S,
having been already witnessed by
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
and unanimously pronounced by the press
FRESHEST AND BEST ATTRACTION
of the day.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
ENTIRELY AND BEAUTIFULLY
REDECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16,
when the
BRILLIANT YOUNG AMERICAN ACTOR,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
will
SUSTAIN THE LEADING ROLE
in the ever-popular Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which will be presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

REOPENING MONDAY, AUG. 22.
Mrs. JAS. A. OATES'
Newly-organized Comic Opera Company.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
LE PETITE FAUST, (LITTLE FAUST.)
EVERYTHING NEW.
MEPHISTO..........Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA..........Mr. GEO. L. FOX
The sale of seats commences Tuesday, 16th inst.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16,
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' 100TH CONCERT.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Coronation March, King William (new).Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont..........Beethoven
3. Waltz, Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust..........Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Paris and Helen..........Gluck
5. Eine Faust, Overture..........Wagner
PART II.
6. Introduction to third act Medea..........Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18..........Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal..........Liszt
PART III.
9. Overture, Zampa..........Herold
10 Laendler's Hoamweh (by request)..........Lanner
Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
11. Polka Mazurka, Fraubert / Polka Schnell, Eljen a Magyar..........Strauss
12. March, Am Fatherland..........Unger
Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South Side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN living in 10th-st., near 2d-av., would rent (to gentlemen) one to five rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $16 weekly. Call or address No. 215 East 10th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—FAMILIES and gentlemen can find at the above number comfortably furnished rooms and first-class board; private table if desired.

$5 50 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, to gentlemen rooming together; single rooms, $6; board by day, $1 50. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Lodgings, 50c. a night.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square. References required.

NO. 37 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.
AUG. 11, 1870.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR two adults and one small child; two rooms, within two hours of New-York, accessible to cars or steam-boat; place with advantages of boating preferred. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. D. L., Ravenswood, Long Island.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A MAN AND wife, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of the *Times* Office; terms must be moderate. Address, stating price, C. A. B., Box 191 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK and HENRY BOWERS, Jr., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOWERS & BOOCOCK, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c., at No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

AUG. 15, 1870. SAMUEL W. BOOCOCK, HENRY BOWERS, JR.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
ROBERT L. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.
ap12-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
JOHN COOPER,
JOHN A. COOPER, Executors.
au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 31 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.
JOEL B. POST,
ALFRED C. POST, Executors.
je7-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.
HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.
my17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. L. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

SARATOGA RACES.

The Third Day of the Summer Meeting.

A Large and Brilliant Attendance, Delightful Weather and Excellent Racing—Alta Vela Wins the Handicap, Midday the Three-Year-Old Race, and Haric the Free Handicap.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga, Monday, Aug. 15.

This was the third day of the meeting, and was signalized by glorious weather, a large and brilliantly fashionable attendance, and most exciting racing. The air was delightfully cool and pleasant, a fine breeze sweeping over the course and agreeably tempering the atmosphere. A capital day's racing was on the programme and the hopes of a good day's sport were fully realized, for the contests were of a most interesting character. The track was in superb condition, for the harrows had been constantly employed on it since the rain of Saturday, and the going was excellent, as was proved by the fast time made in every race of the day. The display of elegant toilets in the grand stand was of the most gorgeous character, and the view from the lawn below of the bright galaxy of beauty, youth and fashion seated above was most enchanting.

The first race was a free handicap, three-quarters of a mile, and eight horses started for it, the betting on the issue being unusually heavy. The Morris stable backed their representative, the gray *Eclipse* filly *Felicity*, very pluckily, for they attributed her defeat on the opening day to the bad riding and carelessness of her jockey in allowing *Lady Petry* to take the inside track from her in coming up the homestretch. The *Alta Vela* party were equally confident of winning, now that the track was in good going order, and so spiritedly did they support her that she became almost as good a favorite in the pools as the winner. Those who had won largely on *Lady Petry* on the first day again placed their dependence on her and invested a large portion of their winnings on her for this race. The issue was confined exclusively to these three, *Alta Vela* leading from the start and winning cleverly. It is just possible that the result might have been different had not *Felicity* got pocketed as the horses turned into the old track, and for a long time could not get through or round her horses. The success of Mr. O'FALLON's beautiful filly was received with general acclamation, for a more straightforward, honorable and liberal turfman does not exist.

The three-year-old race was a most unexpected turn up, and the backers of the favorite caught it heavily. Long odds were bet on *Chillicothe*, the full brother to *Judge Curtis*, but he again deceived his party, as he has repeatedly done before. He cut most unmistakably when challenged by Mr. DOSWELL's filly *Midday*, and was beaten easily by three lengths. Mr. DOSWELL was warmly congratulated on his victory, after the long run of ill success his stable has encountered this season.

The third race was a very exciting one, bringing together such once-renowned flyers as *Pat Malloy*, *Sanford*, *Legatee*, the winner of the great four-mile race at Long Branch, and another of no account. It was won by KEENE RICHARDS' colt *Haric*, in very fast time, and the performance and the easy style it was achieved in, stamp him as a first-class horse. *Legatee* was slightly lame before starting, but he ran with his usual gameness, and finished second in the race.

THE FREE HANDICAP

for a purse of $400, for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, was the first race, and eight starters came to the post. These were KEENE RICHARDS' b. f. *Flash of Lightning*, 3 years, 83 pounds, and his bay colt by *Knight of St. George*, 2 years, 75 pounds; F. MORRIS' b. f. *Felicity*, 3 years, 90 pounds; BRUNER & DENTON'S b. c. *Baffle*, 4 years, 106 pounds; R. W. WALDEN'S ch. f. *Echo*, 3 years, 86 pounds; J. FRANKLIN'S b. f. *Lady Petry*, 3 years, 90 pounds; J. J. O'FALLON'S br. m. *Alta Vela*, 4 years, 104 pounds, and F. BRUNER'S ch. g. *King's Excuse*, 3 years, 82 pounds. The pool-betting, just before the race, was as follows: *Felicity* sold for $825, *Alta Vela* $600, *Lady Petry* $330, RICHARDS' entry $150, field, $330. *Alta Vela* got off in front, closely followed by *Baffle* and the favorite, with RICHARDS' two-year-old colt next, and they ran in this order across the inclosure to the old track, on entering which MORRIS' filly got pocketed, and for some distance was unable to get through her horses. At the three-quarter pole, *Alta Vela* was still in front, with *Lady Petry* second and *Felicity* next; the others in a bunch behind. Coming up the homestretch, *Lady Petry* was passed by *Felicity*, who made a resolute effort to reach *Alta Vela*, but failing, was beaten to the string by a length and a half, three lengths separating *Felicity* from *Lady Petry*, who was third, *King's Excuse* fourth, *Echo* fifth, RICHARD'S colt sixth, and *Flash of Lightning*, who failed to realize her name, last. Time—1:18.

FIRST RACE.—Free handicap, purse $400; for all ages; three-fourths of a mile. Weights for this race of all horses at Saratoga to appear by 12 o'clock the day previous, and acceptances to be made by 4 o'clock.

J. J. O'Fallon's br. m. Alta Vela, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Fillagree, 104 pounds.......... 1
F. Morris' gr. f. Felicity, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity, 90 pounds.......... 2
John Franklin's br. f. Lady Petry, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam, 90 pounds.......... 3
F. Bruner's ch. g. King's Excuse, 3 years, by Knight of St. George, dam Betty King, 82 pounds 4
R. W. Walden's ch. f. Echo, 3 years, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 86 pounds.......... 5
A. Keene Richards' b. c., 2 years, by Knight of St. George, dam the dam of John Kilgour, 75 pounds 6
Bruner & Denton's b. h. Baffle, 4 years, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Lexington, 106 pounds.......... 7
A. K. Richards' b. f. Flash of Lightning, 3 years, by Lightning, dam Cecily Jopson, 83 pounds.... 8

THE THREE-YEAR-OLD RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $500 for three-year olds, only one and an eighth miles. The entries were *Hilarity*, *Chillicothe*, *Midday* and *Kelso*, and all started. In the pools *Chillicothe* was a hot favorite, selling for $1,800 *Midday* $440 *Hilarity* $300 and *Kelso* $140. *Hilarity* went off on the lead, which was from the three-quarter pole, *Midday* and *Chillicothe* second and third, but as they passed the judges' stand *Chillicothe* was second They ran around the turn without change, but at the quarter-pole *Chillicothe* had his head in front, and he drew a clear length away from *Midday* on the backstretch, *Hilarity* having fallen into the third place. At the half-mile pole, *Chillicothe* was still a length ahead, with *Hilarity* as far behind *Midday*. The latter gained steadily on the favorite along the lower stretch, collared him about half way up the homestretch, when the latter shut up suddenly and refused to make an effort, leaving *Midday* to gallop home an easy winner by three lengths, *Kelso* third and *Hilarity* last. Time—1:59½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $500, for three-year olds; one and one-eighth miles; winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000, 10 pounds extra.

Thomas W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Ninette, 107 pounds.......... 1
Jos. McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 110 pounds.......... 2
J. J. O'Fallon's br. g. Kelso, 3 years, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon, 107 pounds.......... 3
Gov. Bowie's ch. f. Hilarity, 3 years, by Australian, dam by Glencoe, 107 pounds.......... 4
Time—1:59½.

The third race was a free handicap for a purse of $600, one mile and three-quarters. The runners were *Haric*, *Legatee*, *Sanford*, *Tom Woolfolk*, and *Pat Malloy*. *Haric* sold first choice for $800; *Legatee* $650, *Pat Malloy*, $520; *Sanford* $500 and *Tom Woolfolk* $60. *Sanford* cut out the running for the first three-quarters of a mile, with *Pat Malloy* second, *Legatee* third and *Haric* last. Going around the turn *Pat Malloy* went in front, and with *Legatee*, who had passed *Sanford*, in close attendance, made the pace lively to the half-mile pole. Here *Haric* went up and challenged the leaders, cut them down without an effort, and won in the easiest style by six lengths, *Pat Malloy* half a length behind *Legatee* and *Sanford* fourth. Time—3:10.

THIRD RACE.—Free handicap, purse $600, for all ages, one and three-quarter miles; conditions as of above handicap.

A. Keene Richards' Haric, b. c., 3 years, by Australian, dam Brenna, 86 pounds.......... 1
Gov. Bowie's Legatee, b. h., 4 years, by Lexington, dam Levity, 105 pounds.......... 2
J. J. O'Fallon's Pat Malloy, b. h., 5 years, by Lexington, dam Gloriana, 114 pounds.......... 3
R. W. Walden's Sanford, ch. h., 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter, 110 pounds.......... 4
Fisher & Carson's Tom Woolfolk, ch. h., aged, by Lexington, dam Floride, 103 pounds.......... 5
Time—3:10.

The Camp-Meeting at Denville, N. J.

The great Methodist camp-meeting at Denville commences today, although quite a number of persons have been on the ground, and religious services have been held for several days. The meeting is meant to be a general one, and nearly every place in the Newark Conference is represented. Much more extensive preparations have been made than heretofore; water facilities have been greatly improved, and a large amount of labor has been expended on improving the grounds, while the ladies have handsomely ornamented the preachers' stand with appropriate mottoes wrought in evergreens.

Heretofore the good influences of these meetings have been greatly interfered with by the immense throngs of pleasure-seekers from the cities upon the Sabbath. In order to prevent this in the future, no trains will run on the Sabbath; there will be no public services upon that day, and the grounds will be closed and no carriages will be admitted.

About one hundred and fifty tents have already been erected, and orders for them are still coming in from New-York, Easton, and very largely from adjacent towns. A number of trains will leave the Morris and Essex Depot each day for the camp-grounds, so that there will be sufficient accommodation for travel.

Hon. GEO. T. COBB was the President of the Camp-meeting Association, and his death is deeply lamented by the Methodists of New-Jersey. During the week it is proposed to give one day to a memorial service. The day has not been fixed, though Friday will probably be selected. Bishop JANES is announced to preach the memorial sermon, and a large attendance of eminent ministers is expected.

BASE-BALL.

Forest City, of Cleveland, vs. Champion Atlantics.

A finely contested game was played by these two clubs yesterday, on the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, the occasion being their first game together this season. The Forest City Club arrived in town yesterday, from Troy, where, on Saturday, they sustained a defeat at the hands of the Haymakers, by a score of [illegible] to 11, they having defeated the Niagaras, of Buffalo, and the Flour City Club, of Rochester, the same week. They came here to try the mettle of our strongest clubs, and that they will do so their play with the Atlantics fully proved yesterday, the champions only winning by their superior play in the field. This Cleveland nine play a better game than the Chicago White Stockings, and they have some players in their nine who have no superiors, their catcher, WHITE, equaling the finest player in that position in the country.

The game yesterday opened promisingly for a close result, but though the Forest City nine batted well, the close of the fifth inning saw the Atlantics in the van by the totals 8 to 4. In the last four innings, too, they scored 7 to the Forest City's 5, thus winning by a scor of 15 to 9. To-day the Forest City nine play the Mutuals on the Union Grounds, and as the first game of the series was won by the Cleveland players, this game is looked forward to with interest by the Mutuals. We append the score of yesterday's game. To-morrow the Forest City will visit the Atlantics at their picnic, at Lefferts Park:

ATLANTIC.	1B.	PO.	A.	FOREST CITY.	1B.	PO.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	3	0	4	White, c.	4	6	1
Smith, 3d b.	0	1	2	Ward, s. s.	1	1	4
Start, 1st b.	3	14	0	Pratt, p.	2	0	3
Chapman, l. f.	0	2	0	Sutton, 3d b.	2	5	3
Ferguson, c.	2	4	1	Carlton, 1st b.	4	12	0
Zettlein, p.	0	0	3	Allison, c. f.	1	1	0
Hall, c. f.	2	0	0	Kimball, 2d b.	2	1	3
Pike, 2d b.	1	4	6	Heubell, l. f.	1	1	0
McDonald, r. f.	1	2	0	Fulmen, r. f.	0	0	0
Total	12	27	16	Total	17	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	2	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	3	—15
Forest City	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	—9

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

American Bank-Note Company vs. Irvingtons—Victory Gained by the Former.

On Saturday the employes of the American Bank-note Company of this City played another interesting game with the renowned Irvingtons, on the grounds of the latter, at Irvington, N. J. The attendance was numerous, and the play very handsome, resulting in the defeat of the Irvingtons, which is something new. After the game was over, an inviting collation was spread, and everybody was made supremely happy. There were speeches and music after the feast, many good things being said, and not a few good songs delivered. Mr. BROWN, of the Champion Club, of Jersey City, was among the singers, and Prof. TICHENOR played a number of pieces upon the violin. The home-and-home game between these Clubs will occur in September, on the same grounds.

The following is Saturday's score:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.	O.	R.	IRVINGTON.	O.	R.
Smith, p.	2	2	Bailey, p.	2	2
Dalton, 2d b.	3	2	Hedley, c. f.	2	1
G. Seymour, 1st b.	3	1	W. Sattles, 1st b.	2	2
Costenbader, 3d b.	1	1	H. Sattles, c.	2	0
Hickey, c.	3	1	Tichenor, r. f.	4	0
Hedden, l. f.	3	2	Williams, 3d b.	3	2
Borst, s. s.	1	4	Van Cleav, s. s.	3	1
Bullough, c. f.	3	1	England, l. f.	3	1
Russell, r. s.	1	1	Lewis, 2d b.	2	0
J. Seymour, r. f.	4	1	Eakin, r. s.	1	1
Total	24	16	Total	24	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
American B'k Note Co.	1	1	1	12	0	0	0	1	—16
Irvington	1	2	0	0	3	3	1	1	—10

Umpire—Mr. EATON, of the Irvington Club.
Scorer—Mr. M. C. SMITH.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Lee, Tweedy & Co. vs. Central National Bank.

A sharply contested game was played between the Bull's Head nine of Messrs. LEE, TWEEDY & CO. and the Spotted Tail nine of the Central National Bank, on Saturday last, at the Elysian Fields. The game was characterized on both sides by a marked determination to win, but superior fielding on the part of the former gave them a well-earned victory. The score was as follows:

LEE, TWEEDY & CO.	O.	R.	CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.	O.	R.
D. Reid, c.	2	3	Swartzos, s. s.	1	1
Kerr, s. s.	0	5	Burchard, r. f.	4	0
Boyd, 3d b.	2	3	McAuliffe, p.	1	2
Idell, l. f.	2	2	Grant, 2d b.	1	2
S. Reid, c. f.	3	1	Shires, c.	2	1
Prettyman, 2d b.	2	2	Mangam, l. f.	0	3
Halliday, r. f.	3	1	Langdon, 3d b.	2	1
Dye, p.	0	4	Eckwort, c. f.	2	1
Buckland, 1st b.	1	3	Young, 1st b.	2	1
Totals	15	24	Totals	15	14

INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	
Lee, Tweedy & Co.	6	4	4	5	5	—24
Central National Bank.	4	0	4	6	0	—14

Umpire—Mr. S. J. HALL.
Time of Game—One hour and a half.

Chess.

The subjoined interesting game was played recently at the Down-town Chess Club, between two of the strongest chess-players, Messrs. MERIAN and J. MASON. It is a fine specimen of chess skill:

EVANS' GAMBIT.

	MERIAN. White.	MASON. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	K Kt to B 3.	Q Kt to B 3.
3.	B to B 4.	B to B 4.
4.	P to Q Kt 4.	B takes Kt P.
5.	P to Q B 3.	B to B 4.
6.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
7.	Castles.	P to Q 3.
8.	P takes P.	B to Kt 3.
9.	P to Q 5.	Q Kt to K 2.
10.	P to K 5.	Kt to Kt 3.
11.	P to K 6.	P takes P.
12.	P takes P.	K Kt to K 2
13.	Kt to Kt 5.	Castles.
14.	Q to R 5.	P to K R 3.
15.	Kt to B 7.	Q to K.
16.	B tks R P. (a)	P takes B.
17.	Q tks P.	B takes K P. (b)
18.	B takes B.	R takes Kt.
19.	Q Kt to B 3. (c)	Q to K B.
20.	Q to R 5.	B to Q 5.
21.	Kt to K 4. (d)	Q to Kt 2.
22.	Kt to Kt 5.	Q R to K B.
23.	Q R to Q.	Kt to B 5.
24.	B takes R, ch.	R takes B.
25.	Q takes R, ch.	Q takes Q.
26.	Kt tks [illegible]	K takes Kt.
27.	P to Kt 3. (e)	Kt to K 7, ch.
28.	K to Kt 2.	P to Q B 4.
29.	R to Q 3.	Kt to K Kt 3.
30.	R to B 3, ch.	K to Kt 2.
31.	K R to K.	Kt to Q B 6.
32.	K R to K 6.	P to Q 4.
33.	K R to Q 6.	Kt to K 4.
34.	Q R to B 5.	Kt takes Q R P.
35.	K R takes Q P.	Kt to Q B 3.
36.	K R to Q 7, ch.	K to Kt 3.
37.	Q R to Q 5.	Kt to Q R 4.
38.	P to B 4.	Kt to Q Kt 5.
39.	Q R to Q 6, ch. (f)	B to B 3. (g)
40.	P to Kt 4.	P to Q B 5.
41.	P to Kt 5.	P to B 6.
42.	R takes B, ch.	K to R 4.
43.	K to R 3, and mates next move.	

NOTES.

(*a*) He obtains a fine attack by this sacrifice.
(*b*) This was necessary to free his game.
(*c*) Much better than capturing rook.
(*d*) Well played! Threatening the terrible attack of Kt to Kt 5.
(*e*) It is evident that had he captured bishop, black would have gained the rook by Kt to K 7, ch.
(*f*) These rooks now occupy a most formidable position.
(*g*) His best move. Had he played K to B 4, or R 4, mate would have been given in two moves.

Census Returns.

The following returns were made at Marshal SHARPE's office, yesterday:

Ward.	Dist.	Pop.	Enumerator.
XI	2	3,426	W. W. Craig.
XVI	12	3,237	A. Bradshaw.
XVIII	17	2,937	B. Warden.
XX	16	2,690	B. McGowan.
XX	13	3,079	B. McGowan.
XXI	16	2,263	T. Cunningham.
XIV	6	4,047	W. Loewy.
XV	4	2,746	E. Wolff.
XVII	3	2,340	H. Lontemann.
X	7	4,493	J. Fry.
XX	9	4,405	H. Brady,
XII	18	2,945	— Tuff.

The Brooklyn Central Bank—Depositors to be Made Safe.

Announcement was made during the past few days that a meeting of depositors in the Central Bank, of Brooklyn, which institution suspended payment on the 1st of August, would be held at 11 o'clock, yesterday, at the sales-room of JAMES COLES' SON, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of considering what course it was best for them to pursue, in order to get back the money they had deposited in the bank. At 11½ o'clock a number of the depositors were present, and an attempt was made to organize a meeting, but it failed. Mr. ISAAC [illegible] and Mr. WILLIAM COLE were severally nominated to act as Chairman, but each declined, whereupon an indefinite adjournment was had. Mr. COLE stated that Mr. PHILIP S. COOKE, counsel for the bank, had assured him that if matters were suffered to remain as they are, all the moneys placed on deposit would be returned to depositors by the 1st of September. This announcement seemed to give general satisfaction, and the assemblage broke up good-naturedly.

Funeral of a Fireman.

The funeral of the late WILLIAM H. SCOTT took place, yesterday, from his residence, No. 275 Spring-street. The deceased was foreman of Engine Company No. 19, of the old Volunteer Fire Department, in consideration of which Fire Commissioner GALWAY and about 100 officers of the Metropolitan Fire Department were present at the funeral. The remains were inclosed in a beautiful walnut casket, mounted with silver, bearing the following inscription: "WILLIAM H. SCOTT, aged twenty-nine, died 13th August." The corpse was carried by the following pall-bearers to the old Duane Methodist Church, which is close to the deceased's residence: Capts. G. Erlacker, H. Bonner, I. Patten, R. Chamberlain, I. Van Orden, C. McDonald, M. Walsh and George Erb.

The burial service, according to the rites of the Methodist Church, was read by Rev. I. G. JOHNSON, after which the remains were conveyed to the hearse, and the procession having formed, proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, the last resting-place of the deceased.

The deputation from the Metropolitan Fire Department, with mourning badges on their left arms, headed the cortége; next came the hearse, containing the corpse, then a number of carriages, in which were all the near and dear relatives and friends. A number of friends also accompanied the procession on foot.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual picnic and cotillion excursion of the Edward J. Shandley Association came off yesterday at Excelsior Grove. The party, which numbered several hundred, started from the foot of Rutger street at 9 o'clock in a steam-boat and two barges, chartered for the occasion, arrived at the grove shortly after 11, when the festivities were commenced with a thorough zest. The officers of the association are Messrs. M. H. WHALEN, President; Thomas Brady, Vice-President; B. J. Gallagher and Nicholas Kearney, Secretaries; John F. L. Du Fion, Treasurer, and under his superintendence the affair passed off in a manner highly creditable to all concerned.

Deputy-Marshal CROWLEY visited AUGUST RIDDING, a grocer, at No. 171½ Clinton-place, yesterday, with a warrant for the latter's arrest, on a charge of having committed a petty violation of the Revenue law. The grocer resisted the officer, for which he was held by Commissioner SHIELDS for examination under $1,500 bail

The case of FREDERICK D. SWIFT, charged with defrauding a soldier out of his bounty money, was summed up for the prosecution and for the defense, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS. The decision was reserved.

The first twelve of the Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club of this City leave here for Montreal, Toronto, and other places in the Dominion, tomorrow evening, to play a series of international matches with several of the crack clubs in Canada. They will be accompanied by the President, other players, and friends of the Club. The names of the first twelve are C. Thompson, Jas. Taylor, P. D. L. Calder, R. Hopkins, C. J. Frye, C. McGuire, R. J. S. Graham, Bart., Geo. Wheeler, A. McIntyre, W. Ritchie, Jas. Mitchell and Jas. Foster. All are good players and in good trim.

A Seventeenth Ward Matthew T. Brennan Association was organized last evening at Germania Hall, No. 171 Avenue A, and the following officers chosen: President, Dr. John T. Nagle; Vice-Presidents, Gerson N. Herman, Owen Murphy, Thomas Bolger, Fred. Hess; Secretaries, Chas. Cahn, James A. Bracken, Joseph Hoffman, Jr.; Treasurers, Louis P. Rollwagen, Michael J. McCabe; Sergeants-at-Arms, Lawrence Murtha, Emil Lippmann. The following delegates were elected to attend the convention of Brennan Clubs, to be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to-morrow: Max Moses, Patrick McGrane, Geo. Klein, Jno. H. Bennett and Dr. Nagle. Over 200 citizens signed the roll.

The feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was observed yesterday morning in all the Catholic Churches of this city by high and low masses.

The WM. J. KANE (Democratic) Legion, organized yesterday at the Adriatic Hotel, corner Barrow and Hudson streets, and elected the following officers: President, J. B. Davis; Vice-President, J. G. Haviland; Secretary, J. F. Seigler; Treasurer, John G. Seeley; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Haydock. The Chief of the Legion is Judge of one of the up-town Courts.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in Tompkins Square, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

The newly-formed Cotton Exchange—representing some $15,000,000 capital—held a meeting yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, S. D. Harrison; Vice-President, James F. Wenneman; Treasurer, A. B. Graves; Board of Managers, William P. Wright, Theodore Fachiri, W. G. Crenshaw, M. G. Haughton, Geo. Cornwall, Wm. H. Brodie, F. F. Dufais, H. Hentz, M. B. Telleny, Mayer Lehman, T. J. Slaughter, John H. Inman, J. T. Hanemann, J. H. Hollis, Charles A. Easton,

Among the most indefatigable and successful workers in behalf of the "Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund" is Gramercy Lodge No. 537, of this City. Although numbering only about one hundred members on its roll, it has already subscribed about $1,100 to the fund, and will probably do even better than that before the end is seen. The Lodge is blessed with a very earnest worker in the person of Mr. WM. F. COSTENBADER, whose unquenchable zeal in this matter has led his brethren to declare that he has "Masonic Hall on the brain."

A man supposed to be JOHN BURNS, a night watchman on some vessel in this port, was instantly killed yesterday at Greenwich, Conn., by being run over by the 2:¼ P. M. train from New-York. His remains are in charge of the authorities. It his supposed that he has relatives living in Madison-street.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the apartment of AUGUSTUS RUSH, at No. 122 Eldridge-street, but without doing much damage.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM lectured last evening, in the hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association, on "The Relations of Atmosphere to Life and Health," to a large and appreciative audience. The doctor contemplates making a lecturing tour through the Western States, whither, doubtless, his distinguished reputation will insure the same cordial reception with which he has been received in the East. The mode in which these subjects are presented to his audiences is so clear, and his illustrations so vivid, as to be readily comprehended by every individual, and the instruction thereby given is exceedingly useful and entertaining. Dr. GRISCOM lectures at the same place next Monday evening on "The Influence of Sunlight upon Health."

The name of the steam-tug which came so quickly to the relief of the *Norwalk*, in the late collision between that boat and the schooner *Lady Helen*, was the *A. A. Watkyns*, Capt. W. H. LOBDELL, owned by Mr. HOWARD and others.

JOHANNA SULLIVAN, of No. 12 Vandewater-street, fell yesterday, at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt-streets, and broke her ankle. She was sent to Park Hospital.

Last night, CATHARINE O'NEILL, twenty years of age, residing at No. 183 Avenue C, was kicked by one FRANK DEGNAN, who immediately fled and escaped. The woman was found to be seriously injured, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. GERTRUDE STEIFLER and Mrs. G. EICHLER, both of No. 113 Avenue A, were injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a wagon at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. They were taken home.

ADAM BREYEN a tin-roofer, of No. 186 Eldridge-street, while at work yesterday at No. 227 East Broadway, fell from a second-story window, fracturing both ankles. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM H. MORTON was arrested last evening by Detective LIMINGTON, of the Central Police, on a bench warrant issued on an indictment for a felonious assault upon SIMON WEBB, on the 2d of July, when it is stated he fired four shots at WEBB, none of which took effect. He was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

JACOB VERGENTHAL, of No. 418 Fifth-street, was attacked, last evening, at the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue A, by some unknown person, who escaped befor the arrival of the Police. He was found to have a severe cut over the left eye, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The Health authorities are much troubled with the action of their neighbors in New-York who still persist in dumping the bodies of dead animals in the Bay directly opposite the Brooklyn shore. At the present time the beach in the vicinity of New-Utrecht is covered with these remains.

The body of a drowned man was found, yesterday afternoon, at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, E. D. It is supposed to be that of THOS. PREDDY, of No. 32 Ninth-street. On his person were found, besides a large number of other valuables, $300 in currency.

Flags were hoisted at half-mast yesterday morning on the City Hall and Court-house, as a mark of respect to the memory of Admiral FARRAGUT.

The New-York Submarine Company brought an action against CHARLES H. MARSHALL *et al.* in the United States District Court, yesterday, to recover $33,000 alleged to be due them by [illegible] for services rendered to the ship [illegible], which was driven ashore off Sandy Hook in September, 1868.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The August term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County was commenced at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday morning, before Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN, County Judge, and the Justices of Sessions. Judge COCHRAN, in the course of his charge to the Grand Jury, alluded to prevalent violations of the Excise law in selling liquor on the Sabbath. He called their attention more especially to the fact that the members of the last Grand Inquest of the county having been tampered with, and instructed the members of the present Grand Jury, in case any one should approach them improperly, to report the facts to the Court, when the offenders would be punished with due severity. At this stage of the proceedings a motion was made to adjourn the Court, out of respect to the memory of G. T. JENKS. Judge COCHRAN, in granting the motion, took occasion to make a few eloquent remarks eulogistic of the character and talent of the deceased. The Court was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A large mad dog was shot in Westchester road, Morrisania, yesterday, by Constable BROWN. It was not known at the time whether any person had been bitten by the animal or not.

LONG ISLAND.

The examination of PATRICK MCAULIFFE, charged with attempting to fire the carpenter-shop of Mr. BERGHSTRASSER, and the adjoining residences on Jackson-avenue, Long Island City, was held before Recorder PARCELLS, at Astoria, yesterday. Recorder PARCELLS held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterdey the final examination of the Long Island City boy burglars was held before Justice MCKENNA, at Maspeth. It will be remembered that sixteen arrests in all have been made, but owing to the difficulty of proving any overt act only four were held. JOHN LAUGHLIN, as principal, FREDERICK BRENNAN, CHARLES ANDREWS and EDWARD INGLEY as accessory to the crime, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of breaking into the saloon of M. RYAN, Hunter's Point. Although but very little direct evidence was obtained, the circumstantial evidence was very strong implicating these men.

On Saturday night, shortly after midnight, a German, with his wife, who had come to Hunter's Point for the purpose of taking the 12¼ A. M. Flushing train for Winfield, where they resided, having missed the train, were stopped by two unknown men, while they were trying to obtain a conveyance for the purpose of reaching their home, on Ferry-street, Hunter's Point, who demanded their money, saying that they were officers, and that they would arrest them unless their money was given up. The German cried lustily for help, which brought some parties from a neighboring saloon to their rescue. The pretended officers fled.

A very successful picnic took place yesterday in aid of Father MAREO's church, Dutch Kills, at Jackson-avenue Park, Long Island City. It was estimated that as many as 3,000 attended during the day. Everything passed off harmoniously, and Father MAREO was well pleased with the result. A large fund for building purposes was obtained.

The annual picnic of Father Mathew Society No. 5, a temperance organization connected with Father BROY's church, Greenpoint, was held at Schutzen Park, Astoria, yesterday afternoon and evening. As the picnic was exclusively for the members of the Society and their invited friends, the attendance was not large. Dancing was kept up till a late hour, and every one went home satisfied with the day's enjoyment.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARLES KERCHERSON, of Lake-street, West Hoboken, was, yesterday, arrested on a charge of setting fire to his own premises, in West Hoboken, a few days ago. The flames were extinguished.

On Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, the residence of Mr. A. H. BALDWIN, of Bloomfield, was struck by lightning. Mr. BALDWIN was stunned by the shock, and people in houses 100 feet distance were also prostrated.

The man who called himself Detective NETTLESHIP, but whose real name is PAT MCDONOUGH, who is now in Essex County Jail in default of $10,000 bail, charged with blackmailing, waives an examination, and demands a trial. His method was to call on citizens, liquor-dealers and others, present a warrant signed by a Commissioner and threaten to prosecute unless the money was forthcoming. He obtained money in Elizabeth, Jersey City and Hoboken, and it is said that some high officials will be unpleasantly exposed when the trial comes on.

A servant girl, aged about thirty years, name unknown, in the employ of Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Brick Church Station, near Orange, went out of the house, yesterday, with the intention of going to Orange for groceries for the family. She stepped on the track of the Morris and Essex Road just as the 9 o'clock A. M. train was passing west, and was struck by the engine which dashed her against the platform at the station, mangling her in a terrible manner so that she died in an hour. She was taken to the dead-house in Orange.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, was in Newark on Saturday, but few knew of his presence till he had quietly taken the train for Schooley's Mountains, where he will spend a short time in rest and recreation before returning to Washington.

The Mayor of Newark has signed the gas contract with the old company for a term of ten years, as entered into by the City Council; also, the ordinance pledging the city to defend all suits that may arise in consequence of Sunday horse-cars.

Workmen employed in SAMUEL LAGOWITZ's manufactory, in Newark, Saturday night, contributed $65 toward the "German fund," and four men who met in S. MEYER's saloon, contributed $75 for the same object.

The present Board of Freeholders of Passaic County, are determined to unearth the frauds alleged to have been committed by the former Board, by means of which the county was defrauded out of several thousand dollars. They have instructed the county counsel to institute legal proceedings at once. He has commenced by bringing a suit against one BRADY, a contractor, to recover $400, said to have been over-charged by him on a culvert building contract, last year. The matter of the $1,400 to $2,000, paid for cigars and liquors, used by the former Board, will have due attention, also.

A morning paper, yesterday, contained an account of an accident by which a man named CUNNINGHAM was fatally shot while carelessly lifting a gun from a wagon at Bloomfield, N. J., last Saturday. The fact is the man's name was MOSES MCCORMICK, and the accident happened over a week ago, but the man did not die until a day or two since, and then from mortification of the wound induced by intemperate habits.

JOHN RYAN was arrested yesterday by the Jersey City Police upon complaint of his wife that he had assaulted her in the most brutal manner, and threatened her life. At the Station-house JOHN COSTIGAN, who came to bail out RYAN, was held on complaint of Mrs. RYAN as an accomplice of her husband. Both reside at No. 243 South Eighth-street, and both were locked up. THOMAS OAKOM was brought in about the same time on a charge of assaulting his wife at No. 185 Morgan-street.

A very pretty little girl about four years old was found wandering on the railroad track in Hoboken, near the plank road, yesterday afternoon, and was brought in and turned over to the care of Capt. ROBINSON, of the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City. She was neatly dressed in white, and said her name was RICKARTS, and that she was French, but was unable to tell where her parents lived.

The will of JOSEPH ROBERTS, of Newark, disposing of $71,000, was admitted to Probate, yesterday, by the Probate Judge at Newark.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
5—The People, &c., vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.	20—Ernenwein vs. Underhill.
7—Secor vs. Dalton.	27—Graves vs. Battershall.
11—Ernenwein vs. Underhill.	49—Mercantile Loan Warehouse Co. vs. Ashcroft.
18—Green vs. Champlin.	65—White vs. Gimbrede.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1947—Kaiser vs. Richardson.	1812—Netter vs. Grothwohl.
1741—Cochran vs. Marston.	1804½—Schuls vs. Hupfield.
1790—Knauff vs. Schmidt.	1808½—Mathews vs. O'Brien.
1805—Talcott vs. Hecht.	1808¾—Miller vs. Cochran.
1809—Fiegenheim vs. Rosenberg.	1809½—Beebe vs. Benson.
1810—Simm vs. Dunn.	1811½—Coffin vs. Miller.
1811—Frank vs. Gallagher.	1814—Sonneburg vs. Schuls

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 15.

By Judge Spencer.

Pheiffer vs. Lockwood; reference ordered.

Taylor vs. Grant; reference ordered.

Willard vs. Boney; complaint dismissed for want of prosecution.

Ramaley vs. Leland; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 15.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Derrickson vs. McGuire; motion to open default granted upon payment of $20 costs, and disbursements of the cause.

Baker vs. Potter; motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

NOTE.—Hon. HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Judge elect of this Court, took his seat on the Bench yesterday for the first time, and will hold Special Term during the ensuing two weeks. Judge ROBINSON assumes his judicial position after a ripe experience, having been largely engaged as referee in important causes for years past, and in which duties he has acquired a high reputation among members of the Bar for fairness and ability.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service in New York has been directed to prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits which may become disposable at Fort Columbus for assignment to the Third United States Artillery, as follows: Fifty to Fort Pulaski, Florida; 150 to Fort Jefferson, Florida, at such time as it can be done with safety. Two mounted companies of recruits are to be sent from Carlisle Barracks to Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry. Capt. Garrick Mallery, unassigned, is ordered to Fort Whipple, Virginia, for duty connected with the Signal Office. At their own request, under a provision of the act of July 15, 1870, the following officers are honorably discharged from the United States service: Capts. Charles D. Wood, Eugene W. Sheifner, David Parkinson, First-Lieuts. Elias Parsons, unassigned, and Henry Ledyard, of the Fourth Artillery.

The iron-clads *Wyandotte*, *Manhattan* and *Ajax*, convoyed by the *Tuscarora*, arrived at Key West Aug. 14, from New-Orleans. Chief Engineer H. B. Nones is ordered to Philadelphia for special duty. First Assistant Engineer Frilly is ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.

[Advertisement.]
NATHAN MURDER.
More Evidence.
I can produce one thousand men who will speak from experience, and declare that in their opinion, had Mr. Nathan's house been properly protected with HOLMES' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph his life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady, securities being higher and firmer at 1½ P. M., and closed quiet, with stocks easier. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	86	87	87
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old.	85½	86	86
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	84½	85	85
U. S. 10-40s	83	84	84
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	106	106	107¼
Erie Railway shares	17¾	17¼	17¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	21	21	21

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, and closed firmer, but not higher. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Middling Uplands	8⅝d.@8¾d.	8⅝d.@8¾d.
Middling Orleans	8⅞d.@9d.	8⅞d.@9d.

	Bales.
Total sales for the day	12,000
Total sales for export and speculation	3,000

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d. ℘ cental for California White; Red Western No. 2, 9s. Flour, 24s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal, a decline of 3d. PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 119s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 111s. ℘ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 4d. ℘ cwt. Linseed-oil heavy at £31 15s.@£32.

LONDON, Aug. 15—12½ P. M.—The CORN market is drooping. English WHEAT is now quoted at a decline of 2s.@3s. LINSEED-OIL firm at £32@£32 5s. SUGAR quiet on the spot, and quiet and steady afloat. Calcutta LINSEED dull. TURPENTINE easier; 29s. 6d.@30s. ℘ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Stock very scarce; Middling Uplands, 19¾c.@20c.; do. Gulf, 20¼c.@20½c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. CLOVER-SEED—New coming forward, held at $9. TIMOTHY sells at $5. FLAXSEED wanted at $2 35. FLOUR—Small business, and quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio, $7 25@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$8 75. WHEAT—Downward tendency; Ohio and Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 45; White, $1 45@$1 50. RYE nominal. CORN very dull; Yellow, $1@$1 05; Mixed Western, 95c.@97c. OATS—Limited demand; Old, 58c.@62c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull and nominal; 98c.@$1. Beef CATTLE dull this week, and prices lower; 2,700 head sold; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9c.@9¼c.; Fair to Good, 7c.@8¼c.; Common, 5c.@6c. SHEEP dull and lower; 15,000 sold at 5c.@5¼c. HOGS dull; sales 3,000 at $12 50@$13 75.

OSWEGO, Aug. 15.—FLOUR is steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 31; at the close held at $1 30. CORN quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 2 at 90c. OATS dull; sales, 3,200 bushels Illinois at 53c.@55c. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL—$2 10 for bolted; $2 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Ship-stuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $31@33, ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¾c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; and to Albany 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80, and to Albany $4 60, ℘ ton. Lake IMPORTS—49,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,631,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—25,000 bushels Wheat; 2,700 bushels Corn, and 2,112,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT declining; 95c. for No. 2 regular; during the afternoon fairly active at 97c.@97½., seller last half of August. CORN quiet at 70c.@70¼c., cash, for No. 2; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS quiet and easier at 38½c. RYE firmer at 70c.@72c. for New; 64c. for Old. BARLEY moderately active at $1 10@$1 13, cash; $1 15, seller first half of September. HIGHWINES quiet and higher at 92c., iron-bound. Mess PORK dull at $28 50. LARD steady and active. SHOULDERS, 13c. Live HOGS—$9@$9 60 for Common Texas to Extra Smooth Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 64,000 bushels Wheat, 104,800 bushels Corn, 69,000 Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—In store, 511,000 bushels Wheat, 262,000 bushels Corn, 260,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—60,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Rail SHIPMENTS—27,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Rye. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull and easy; sales, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10; 7,700 bushels No. 2 Red Western at $1.30; one car Amber Michigan at $1 35. CORN dull; small parcels selling at 82c. OATS in fair demand; 45,000 bushels changed hands at 45c. for Old Western; 45c. for New Ohio; 44c. for New Western. RYE, BARLEY and SEEDS inactive and nominal. PORK, LARD, HIGHWINES, all inactive and nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT dull; Winter Red sold at $1 18@$1 22 for No. 2 and No. 1; White, $1 35@$1 40. CORN dull at 78c.@80c. OATS unchanged with a moderate demand. RYE in fair demand at 78c.@80c. BARLEY—Small sales at $1 10@$1 12. COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.@18¼c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 160 hhds. at $6@$33 40. WHISKY dull and nominal; 94c.@95c. asked; sales at 93c., wood-bound. PROVISIONS dull and irregular; sales of Mess PORK at $29, generally held at $29 50. LARD dull; sold at 15¾c.; held at 16c. Bulk MEATS dull at 13c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Sides, with no sales. BACON held at 14c.@14¼c. for Shoulders; some ask 14¼c.; Sides offered at 17c. for Clear Rib; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. EXCHANGE unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. HEMP, ROPE and BAGGING steady. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 75. WHEAT declining; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 15@$1 17; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 20@$1 22; Choice, $1 23@$1 30. CORN declining; Choice Yellow, 75c.; White, 80c.@86c. OATS easier at 40c.@42c. RYE declining; sales at 68c.@70c. HIGHWINES lower at 95c. PROVISIONS heavy. PORK, $30@$30 50. BACON easier at 14¼c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.@18½c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal. CATTLE active at $4@$6 for fair to prime; $6 50@$7 50 for choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—COTTON unchanged; stock scarce; Middling, 19½c. FLOUR—City Mills, high grades declined 25c.; other grades weak and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales 25,000 bushels Amber at $1 50@$1 60; Fair to Good Red, $1 30@$145; Common, $1 15@$1 25; Western, $1 40@$1 45; White, $1 50@$1 65. CORN—White, $1@$1 10; Yellow, $1@$1 05; Western, 93c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, 85c.@95. Mess PORK quiet at $30 75@$31. BACON more weak; Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Shoulders, 15¾c. HAMS, 26c. LARD dull at 17c.@18c. WHISKY, 96c.@97c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—BAGGING firm. HEMP, 29½c. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5 25. OATS quiet at 40c. RYE quiet at 85c. WHEAT quiet; choice, $1 20@$1 30. CORN—Sacked, $1 05. COTTON heavy; Middling, 18c. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $30. BACON, 14¾c. for Shoulders. Bulk MEATS—13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD, in tierces, 17c. HAMS, 25c. for fancy Sugar-cured. WHISKY dull and nominally 94c.@95c. TOBACCO active; sales, 98 hhds. at $5@$5 75 for Trash, $6@$6 75 for good Lugs; $7@$8 50 for low to good Leaf.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 35; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN dull; Mixed, $1; White, $1 05. OATS dull; St. Louis, 54c.@55c. BRAN, $1. HAY—Prime, $26; Choice scarce at $27 50. PORK, $31 50@$32. BACON retailing at 15¼c.@18¼c.@19¼c. HAMS, 25¼c.@26¼c. LARD, tierce, 17¾c.@17¾c.; kegs, 19c. SUGAR—Prime, 13¼c. MOLASSES—City Refined, reboiled, 50c.@75c. WHISKY, 92¼c.@$1 05. COFFEE nominally 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 29¼; Sight Drafts, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 116¾@117.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 27; No. 2 Red, $1 23. CORN unchanged. OATS easier; No. 1 Old, 45c.; No. 1 New, 43c.; No. 2 New, 40c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 57,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels. GRAIN in store Aug. 15—Wheat, 600,000 bushels; Corn, 247,000 bushels; Oats, 274,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—WHEAT is in good supply and dull. RYE quiet with but little offering. CORN is entirely neglected. BARLEY-MALT is held very firmly at full prices. OATS are sought after, but with an abundant supply. The market rules in favor of the buyer. Sales 4 cars new Western on private terms, but 50c.@57c. is the market range for this description; Old State are held much higher.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 175 bales; net receipts, 316 bales; coastwise, 21 bales; total, 337 bales; 5 bales New from Mississippi, 1 bale from Alabama, 1 bale from Louisiana; exports to Great Britain, 344 bales, and coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, 3,748 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT heavy at $1 09 for No. 1; $1 01½ for No. 2. OATS declining; No. 2, 38c. RYE declining; No. 1, 75c. FREIGHTS firmer at 9c. to Buffalo, 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Meal. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushel Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull; choice, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT declined 2c.@3c.; Extra, $1 47; No. 1, $1 39@$1 39; Amber, $1 30; Regular, $1 24. OATS dull; Old State, 46c.; New State, 38c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 172 bales; exports, coastwise, 637 bales; stock, 1,894 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 74—5 new bales; stock, [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—COTTON quiet; offerings light; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, [illegible] bales; net receipts, 140 bales; exports, coastwise, 426 bales; stock, 1,791 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 36½c. Strained ROSIN a shade higher at 1¾c. Crude TURPENTINE firmer at $1 20@$2 25. TAR, $1 90.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17½c.; receipts, 128 bales; exports, 303 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5. CORN dull at 85c.@92c. OATS, 48c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—COTTON—Market dull and nominal; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 50 bales; Middling, 17c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	66
Halifax	S.	Cloudy	68
Portland	S. E.	Cloudy	70
Boston	N. W.	Clear	78
New-York	N. W.	Clear	74
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	72
Wilmington	N.	Clear	71
Washington	N.	Hazy	78
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	69
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	72
Charleston	S. S. W.	Clear	84
Savannah	S.	Clear	88
Augusta	S.	Clear	84
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	89
Buffalo	W.	Clear	76
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	74
Chicago	E.	Clear	70
Louisville	N. E.	Raining	68
Mobile	S.	Clear	80
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	84
Key West	S. E.	Clear	85
Havana	E.	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Idaho	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Palmyra	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	Aug. 20	New-York	Havre

FOR CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

Missouri	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana
Arizona	Aug. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
City of Merida	Aug. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steam-ship *Idaho*, at 8 A. M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River, to 9½ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Palmyra* at 8 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. For Havana and the West Indies by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 10 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, at 11:30 A. M. For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 10 A. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10 A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Merida*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 15—*In steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Blank and daughter, Mr. Mooley, Mrs. Todd, C. S. Morton, Mrs. Ramsey, Miss Ramsey, Mr. Burgess and lady, Miss Burgess, Miss N. Burgess, Miss Wilson, Miss Harley, Mrs. Clark, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Bright and maid, T. O. Russell, Dr. Lees, F. Helmsley, Mr. Boote, Mr. Hirschman, P. Myron, E. Muldewer, J. H. Wilson, P. Wilson, Mr. Mattues, M. Asch, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bestwick, Mme. Meletta and maid, Mr. Frazier, Mr. McConville, lady and 2 children, W. S. Taylor, J. M. Arrechua, T. G. Pearse, W. Onyans, Mr. Clinton, W. Ullner, Rev. J. Pulling, Chas. Wheatleigh and lady, Mr. McLeod, lady, and 4 children, J. Hogan, G. Gray and lady, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Col. J. A. Ross and child, N. Mason, Mr. Hazeldin and lady, Mrs. C. Andies, E. Ladd, G. Hermer, Mr. Weichman, lady, 3 children, and nurse, W. Graves, R. L. Graham and lady, W. Baker, F. I. Sullivan, T. Kennedy, Mr. Williams, lady, and 3 children, Mr. J. Conner, Mr. Gretz and lady, Mrs. Gretz, Mr. Milley, Miss Pettengell, A. Hazleton, W. Elson, Mr. Pollister, Mr. Armstrong, M. Toomey, Bishop Whalen, E. I. Aughlin, Mr. Raymond, N. Jones, H. Hanol, Ed. Mayrangues, H. M. Ollarn, G. Beuge, A. Rooker, lady and 2 daughters, B. Duning, Miss Duning, J. Macpherson, Mr. Leow le Quier, Mr. J. Conaleer, lady and son, W. M. Marlin, H. Haines, Mrs. Batty, J. Wyzant, Mr. Riege and lady, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Wardloy and lady, A. C. Craig, Mr. Blasdell, Mr. Melton, L. Moar, D. Regenbough, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Geisenbrandt, Mr. Addinsell and 2 children, Miss Patterson, Mr. Hooley, Mr. Miller, Mr. Scribner, Mr. Painter, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Haviland, lady and child, Mrs. Mitchell and infant.

AUG. 15—*In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Edward Greery, Miss Barbara Greery, Wm. Creswick, Chas. Creswick, John S. Wesley, Wm. Niblo, John R. Barker, Mrs. J. R. Barker, George H. Putnam, Benjamin Gorton Lathrop, Mrs. B. G. Lathrop, Caleb M. Talcott, Mrs. C. M. Talcott, Miss Louise Talcott, Rev. Dr. Foster, Wm. Tuckey Meredith, Edward Payson Crowell, J. Bischopberger, Mrs. A. E. Bignon, Miss Alice Pearson, Julius Simon, Mrs. Wm. Abbott, Dr. George T. Allen, George T. Allen.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:11 | Sun sets......6:57 | Moon rises..9:52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:50 | Gov. Island.11:39 | Hell Gate...1:01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Portchester, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Millville, Renaur, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Arundel Castle, (Br.,) Steel, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Wild Gazelle, Pond, Zanzibar, Arnold, Hines & Co.; Nannie T. Bell, Knapp, Pernambuco, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Idaho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Yankee, (N. G.,) Kiageburg, Richmond, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Grosse, (Ital.,) Cacace, Genoa, T. Manara & Co.; Mary M. Francis, Francis, Trieste, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. Andrews, N. B., J. D. Dwight; Utica, Malony, St. Andrews, N. B., J. D. Dwight; Ridgewood, Collins, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Jamestown, Bennett, Norfolk, Evans, Ball & Co.; Porto Rico, Kent, Bangor, Me., H. W. Loud & Co.; Samuel N. Smith, Springer, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool Aug. 3 via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 415 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 5, lat. 51 21, lon. 12, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 6th, lat. 51 24, lon. 20 58, steam-ship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool; same date at noon, lat. 51 24, lon. 21 43, spoke bark Fredk, (Dan.,) bound W.; 12th, lat. 44 41, lon. 56 27, steam-ship Pioneer, hence for Bristol.

Ship Golden State, Delano, Cebu April 14, with hemp, &c., to A. A. Low & Bro. Passed Anjier May 19, Cape Good Hope June 27, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic July 24, in lon. 34 W.; had light winds and calms throughout, except two gales; was becalmed 3 ds. off Cape Agulhas; took a pilot from boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5, Aug. 14, at 7 A. M.

Bark Najade, (N. G.,) Becken, Girgenti 68 ds., with mdse to C. Tobias & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 10. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Laura, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Carmichael, Palermo July 4, with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.; 10th, lat. 41, lon. 66 47, spoke bark Prince Rupert, (Br.,) from Falmouth for Somerset 60 ds.; reports having heavy gales first and light weather latter part of the passage.

Brig T. W. Chesley, (Br.,) Phinney, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to George H. Brewer.

Schr. Echo, (Brixham,) Richardson, Santo 49 ds., with coffee to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Schr. George H. Mills, Parker, Gardiner with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Lizzie, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. B. Young, Barrett, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Cunningham, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermillion, Robinson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rosma, Snow, Jonesport 14 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Elisha Sharp, White, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Thos. E. Cahill, Halbock, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. O. Hawley, Bayles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Almira, Hegeman, Elizabethport, for Glen Cove.

Schr. S. T. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. William Hone, Terry, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. William Donnelly, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Harwich.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Retorno, (Mex.,) Yrusquieta, Tabasco 20 ds., with hides, logwood, &c., to Moller & Theband.

Schr. B. R. Sharp, Cole, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Motto, Galder, Elizabethport, for Apponang.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Rescue, White, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Benj. English, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Pointer, Mills, Providence.
Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. John Brooks, Fox, Bridgeport.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Magellan, Hasselton, Virginia.
Schr. Mushie, Meal, Millville, N. J
Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Clinton Point, for Boston.

SAILED—Steam-ship Catharine Whiting, for Galveston, via Key West.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; brig Angolia, from Elizabethport; schr. Gettysburg, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Sld. schr. J. E. Meserny, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 15.—Passed in for Baltimore ship R. C. Winthrop, from Liverpool; brigs Nebo, from Ponce; Arctic, from West Indies. Passed out barks Fider, Yamoyden; John Campbell, Hannah; brigs Annie, Jennie Morton, Fannie and J. Poleda.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Sld. steam-ship Mariposa, Kemble, New-York. 15th.—Arr. steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Arr. steamers General Barnes, from New-York; America, from Baltimore. Cld. schr. Mary Reily, from Jacksonville, with a load for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Arr. ship Castle, from New South Wales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Arr. steamers W. T. Clyde and Washington, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Propeller U. S. Grant, which struck on Middle Channel Reef 10th inst. while towing through Hell Gate, and was reported in a dangerous position, was today (15th) got off and placed on the ways at Astoria, by Capt. E. R. Lowe, Submarine Engineer, and the wrecking steamer John Fuller.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, from Liverpool, which arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, reports, Aug. 6, 104 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; 7th, lat 50 20, lon. 22 30, was in co. with steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool for New-York.

Spoken.

April 23, lat. 27 28 S., lon. 44 04 E., spoke bark Amigos, (N. G.,) from Manila to Liverpool, 20 ds. out.

July 10, lat. 27 38 S., lon. 44 04, spoke bark Carl August, (N. G.,) from Singapore for New-York, 43 ds. out.

July 15, lat. 14 01 S., lon. 9 53 W., bark Clifton, (Br.,) Singapore for Boston, 89 ds. out.

July 20, off Cape Good Hope, exchanged signals with ship J. R. Wheeler, steering S.

July 19, lat. 30 49, lon. 57 17, spoke ship Java, (Br.,) from Trinidad de Cuba, for Greenock.

July 24, lat. 34 45, lon. 63, spoke schr. Mary Richards, (of Boston,) for Liverpool.

Aug. 2, lat. 40 20, lon. 71, spoke ship Harvest Queen, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Arr. bark Stampede, from Matanzas.

The brig Nellie Johnson, from St. George, is ashore on the reefs off Cardenas. The vessel will probably be saved.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—The steam-ship Manhattan, of Guion's line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING BUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York.* The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First-Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN
SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASHFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, [illegible]
BEST AND COOLEST [illegible].
ONLY DEPOT, BASHFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Corner [illegible]